Bombay Gazette.

Volume. 33. Wednesday, July 17, 1822. No. 1676

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
To-morrow, Thursday the 18th Instant,
AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS,
THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
OF THE LATE
Rev. N. WADE,
AT THE
Parsonage House Byculla,
CONSISTING OF

PLATE, Plated ware; Glass and Queens ware, Chairs, Tables, Cots, Couches, Books; a select assortment of Shells in neat cases, &c. &c.—Claret from Sneyd, and a valuable Stock of old London Particular Madeira, Malmsey Madeira, and Sercial, from Newton, Gordon and Co. of Madeira.

ALSO.

If not previously disposed of by private sale, a Patent double movement Harp, from Sebastian Errard's, in capital order: a Barouchette nearly new, and a Chariot in good condition.

At the same time will be sold two sets of Elegant plated Dish Covers (quite new) with silver Edges, twelve Covers in each set and of three different sizes.

N. B. Catalogues may be had on application.

Bombay, July 10th 1822.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
Wednesday the 24th Instant,

A CONSIGNMENT of Superior White French Satin, Fashionable Gauze, Satin of colors; White and colored Satin Ribbons, from narrow to broad; Fans, &c. &c.

AND

A few Pots of French Pomatum.

K. & Co. respectfully inform the Ladies, the Satin will be put up in lots of a sufficient number of yards for a dress, and lots of half that quantity—Samples of the different Articles and as lotted for sale are now on view at K. &. Co's. Shop.

Bombay, 17th July 1822.

FOR

Private Sale,

A HANDSOME Family Coach, built at Calcutta, is newly painted, has spare wheels entirely new, with a set of second hand Harness. Price Rs. 2000. For further particulars, enquire of the *Printer.*

Bombay, 17th July 1822.

Valuable

LAW AND OTHER
BOOKS.
Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
SOME TIME NEXT MONTH
Of which due notice will be given
AT
Mr. R. Woodhouse's
HOUSE
IN
CHURCH STREET
THE
LIBRARY
OF THE LATE
Ollyett Woodhouse Esq.
ADVOCATE GENERAL
DECEASED,

N. B.—Catalogue will be published. The Books may be seen on Application to *Mr. R. Woodhouse.*

Bombay, 17th July 1822.

Advertisement.

THE CHARLES FORBES to Sail for England by the 10th or 15th Proximo, having an approved Surgeon & some of her Cabins being disengaged, application for Passage in her to be made to *Hormujee Bomanjee* in his Office, or to *Hormujee Bhiccajee and Co.* in the Church Gate Street, on or before the 1st Proximo.

Bombay, 17th July 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE FOR SALE
AT THEIR ROOMS.
(The Property of an Officer who has left the Presidency,)
A FASHIONABLE NEW BRASS MOUNTED

Curricle,

SENT OUT TO ORDER.

PAINTED A RICH BROWN with a set of Curricle Harness to match, Spare Rains and Saddle for Buggy, Harness and every thing else Complete,

PRICE RUPEES 2,500.

Bombay, 17th July 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
To-morrow Thursday the 18th Instant,
IN A

Godown

OPPOSITE TO THE SHOP OF
Manockjee Heerjee,
WATCH MAKER
By order of the Administrator
THE REMAINING STOCK OF

Old Wine

Belonging to the Estate of the late
Mr. Rozario de Quadros,
CONSISTING OF

OLD GENUINE LISBON WINE, a few Pipes, and Quarters, also in Bottles, Red Wine or Tinto, Bottled in Lisbon in Dozens, Bucella Wine, in Pipes, Quarters and Bottles, Liquors in Bottles, and some Case Bottles of Agoardente, &c. &c. &c.

N. B.—Samples may be tasted at their Shop, and the Sale will commence at 11 o'Clock.

Bombay, 17th July 1822.

PERSIAN, ARABIC
AND
Hindoostanee
BOOKS,
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.

MR. ANDERSON has the pleasure to inform the Public in general, that he has received by the recent Arrivals from England the following new Publications, as follow:—

Persian Rudiments and Hindee English Vocabulary, Hindoostanee Story Teller, Dialogues English and Hindoostanee, Stranger's East India Guide, Nusri Benuzeer, or a Prose Version by Meer Buhadoor Ulee, Gooli Bukawulee, a tale translated from the Persian by Moonshee Nihal Chund, Hydayutool Islam in Arabic and Hindoostanee, Rose Garden in 2 vols., and various other interesting new Publications.

Bombay 13*th July* 1822.

Monsieur Barraud

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Monday the 22d Instant,
AT THE
Godown
IN MEADOW'S STREET
No, 36.
UNDER THE HOUSE OF
Mr. REGINALDO,
OPPOSITE MONACKJEE WATCHMAKER
TO CLEAR THE ACCOUNTS
THE REMAINDER OF THE
FRENCH GENUINE WINES
Lately Imported
BY THE BRIG
GUIDE,
And Approved by the principal Gentlemen of this place
CONSISTING OF

Claret Gruau La Rose,
Ditto Chateau Lafitte,
Frontignac,
Real Cogniac Brandy,
Sherry Ratafia,
Eau de Cologne,
Bourdeaux Anizette.

ALSO

Some Pieces of French Ladies fashionable Silk, Ribbons, white and black Vails, &c.

Bombay, 17*th July* 1822.

For Freight or Passage.
TO
London,

THE fine fast sailing Ship Barkworth, Captain Pedler, (formerly Commander of the Thalia) of 600 Tons, daily expected from England. Has excellent accommodations for Passsengers and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars enquire at the Office of *Cursetjee and Jehanghire Ardaseer*, where a plan of her accommodations may be seen.

Bazar Street, 2*d July* 1822.

For Passage.
TO THE
Isle of France,
THE BRIG
BEN JOHNSON
Captain R. Campher,
BURTHEN 200 TONS,

WILL Sail on the 20th instant, has excellent accomodations for Passengers; for Particulars inquireo f the Commander on board at or the Office of *Messrs. Remington Crawford & Co.* where a plan of her Cabin's may be seen.

Bombay 10*th July* 1822.

PASSENGERS
Proceeding to Europe
THE SHIP
Medina,
OF 500 TONS
Hugh Mattison
COMMANDER

WILL leave this about the beginning of August, she has superior accommodations & is in every respect suited to ensure comfort: has a Poop, and carries a Surgeon; for Plans of her Cabins application to be made to *Messrs. Ritchie Stuart and Co.* the Captain on board, or at his House in *Dean's Lane* opposite the Premises occupied by *Messrs. Boyce and Co.*

Bombay 10th July 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 6TH JULY 1822.

By The Honorable the Governor in Council.

THE furlough granted to Lieutenant J. B. Seely of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry to sea for a period of 12 months from the 19th December 1821, by the General Order of the 19th of April last, is extended to Europe according to the Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 8*th July* 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that upon every occasion of troops embarking for the Persian Gulph, the Agent for Clothing supply the men with the usual articles of warm clothing without a reference to Government on Indent, to be countersigned by the Adjutant General.

Bombay Castle, 9*th July* 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following regulation regarding allowances to Wives, and Children, of European Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, of His Majesty's, and the Hon'ble Company's Service under this Presidency.

Five Rupees per mensem is the allowance at present granted to European Wives, and eight Rupees to the European Widows's of all Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers: the Widow's allowance, to be hereafter payable only for six months from the date of her Husband's dismiss, except under a monthly Certificate by the Town Major, or Brigade Major of King's Troops, that the detention of the Widow in his Country, beyond that period, has been occasioned by the want of an opportunity of providing her with a passage to England.

In accordance with the principle of a regulation of the Supreme Government, the above allowances are extended to Women of colour, Natives of the West Indies married to European Soldiers, and who may have acompanied their Husbands, from Europe, to India.

Under the precedent of the General Orders of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, dated Calcutta 21st August 1821 and 26th January 1822, an allowance of four Rupees per mensem, commencing from the 1st instant, is granted to Wives of European Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers upon this Establishment, who are the offspring of Native Women by European Fathers, and who have been, or shall be married out of the Central School of the Bombay Education Society, or who not having been educated at that School, shall be furnished with a certificate of Christian Education and good character, from the Chaplain of the Station at which they have habitually resided; which allowance is also granted to the Wives, of Drummers, Buglers, Trumpeters, or Farriers, they being the offspring of European Fathers, and married to Women of the above description.

Considering the distinction which the foregoing rule would occasion between the wives of such Soldiers, and those who may have married the offspring of Native Woman by European Fathers, otherwise than as above described, before such distiction could be known by them, the indulgence is extended to all wives born of European Fathers who shall have been married previous to the promulgation of this order.

An allowance of two Rupees, per month is granted for every legitimate child, or Orphan of European Non commissioned Officers and privates on the Establishment, from the birth of such child, until its attaining the age of fourteen years, but to cease at such earlier period, as the child may be otherwise provided for, in which case it is no longer to be borne on the Regimental Rolls.

Whenever any child for whom this allowance may be granted, shall be admitted as a Boarder into either of the central schools of the Bombay Education Society, the said allowance shall be encreased from two, to a full five Rupees per month, during the time such child shall so remain under the Society.

The encreased allowance of five Rupees, to be paid by the Military Pay-master at the Presidency, on a monthly Bill preferred by the Secretary of the society, vouched by a nominal roll of the children, specifying their dates of birth, and of admission into the school, with the Names of their Fathers and the Regiments to which they respectively belonged, the Bill containing the first charge after the admission of a child, being accompanied also by a certificate of last payment, to be granted by the Pay-master of the Regiment, or other officer by whom the child's allowance had been previously drawn.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
F. WARDEN.
Chief Sec.

Head Quarters: Bombay Monday 8th July, 182
By the Commander in Chief.

No. I. The following Temporary Hospital Appointments are made, upon the recommendation of the Superintending Surgeon of the North Western Division of Guzerat.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Assistant Apothecary Henry Yates, to be Acting Apothecary to His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoon, until the Departure of His Majesty's 17th Dragoons.

Gunner John H. Leake of the 1st Battalion Artillery, is appointed to act as Assistant Apothecary and Steward in one Person to the Detachment of Artillery at Baroda, until the Departure of His Majesty's 17th Dragoons.

2. Brevet Captain Philip M'cKeever of the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment N. I. is directed to join his Battalion at Sattara.

3. Gunner Thomas Gibbs of the Foot Artillery, appointed on the 16th July last, to act as Clerk to the Chaplain at Poonah, is directed to return to his Military duty, and Gunner Rooks of the Artillery is appointed Clerk at Poonah.

Head Quarters Bombay, Tuesday 9th July, 1822.

By the Commander in Chief,

No. 1. Captain Thomas Morgan of the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment N. I. having delivered over the Fort of Anjar to the Cutch Government, has permission to do duty with the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment N. I. until the Season will admit of his joining his Battalion at Surat.

2. Assistant Surgeon William Law is posted to the 1st Extra Battalion.

3. Assistant Surgeon Colin M'cTavish, to do duty under the Superintending Surgeon of the Poonah Division of the Army.

4. Assistant Surgeon John M'cLennan is attached to do duty will the 1st Battalion of Artillery.

5. Assistant Surgeons John Patch and Andrew M'cKell. are attached to do duty with the Bombay European Regiment,

6. The 1st Battalion 3d Regiment, 2d Battalson 4th and 1st Battalion 5th Regiment N. I, will each furnish 1 Havildar, 1 Naique and 3 Sepoys, and the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment N. I. 1 Havildar and 5 Sepoys, to either Hindoos or Mussulmen deserving of Promotion, as Drill Instructors to the Candeish Local Corps; their Names are to be forwarded to the Adjutant General, and the Men directed to proceed to Mullegaum, where they will receive further orders.

7. Each of those Men will be promoted one step higher than he holds at present, viz. Sepoy's to Naiques, Naiques to Havildars, & Havildars to Jemedars, & they shall hold no other Rank in the regular Infantry, whatever designations may be bestowed upon them in the Candeish Local Corps; and when no longer required in it, they will rejoin the Battalions to which they respectively belong with the rank now to be Conferred upon them.—Commanding Officers will be held responsible that the Men selected are unexceptionable in point of character, and fully competen for the duties required of them.

8. Major General Cooke will be pleased to order the drafts from the 2d Batt. 4th Regt. & 1st Batt. 5th Regt. N. I. to Malleguam as soon as may be convenient.

Head Quarters: Bombay, Friday 12th July, 1822.

By the Commander in Chief.

No. 1. Lieutenant Rebenack of the 1st Btt. 7th Regt. N. I. having been reported by the Garrison Surgeon fit for duty will join his Battalion by an early opportunity.

2. A Committee will assemble on Monday next the 15th instant at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at Commissary General's Office, to examine and report upon such Horses as may be produced for the Cavalry.

Major Onslow——His Majesty's 4th Light Drags.—*President.*

Lieutenant Burrowes H. Ms. 4th Light Drags. } *Members.* { Lieutenant Peyton 3d Regt. Light Cavalry.

3. Private Thomas Tod of the Bombay European Regiment is at the recommendation of the Medical Board attached to the Hospital of that Corps as an Apprentice.

Head Quarters: Bombay, Saturday 13th July, 1822.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

BOMBAY CASTLE 12th JULY, 1822.

Information having been received of the death of Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Jardine of the 10th Regiment N. I, at the Cape of Good Hope on the 8th of January last, the following adjustments of Rank and promotions are made in consequence.

Infantry

Adjustment of Rank

Date of Rank

Lieutenant Colonel M. Williams to take Rank vice Jardine deceased. ——— 9th January 1822

Lieutenant Colonel George Midford to take Rank vice Imlach deceased. ——— 9th April 1822

Promotion.

Senior Major in the Army John Mayne, to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Barclay deceased—19th April 1822

6th Regimgnt. N. I.

Adjustment of Rank

Major Archibald Robertson, J, G, Ricards & Lieutnant C. E. Lawrie to take Rank vice Williams Promoted, } 9th Jan. 1822

7th Regiment N. I.

Promotion.

Senior Capt. James Morse to be Maj., & Lieut. Robert Sutherland to be Capt, vice Mayne promoted 19th ——— April. 1822

11th Regiment N. I,

Adjustment of Rank Date of Rank

Major P. Lodwick, Captain E, F, Hamilton & Lieutenant John Attenburrow to take Rank vice Midford promoted. ——— 9th April 1822

2d Regiment Light Cavalry.

Date of Appointment

Lieutenant T. C. Rybott to be Adjutant vice Terrington deceased 14th June 1822

Station of Deesa.

Lieut. D. Cunningham to be Line Adjutant, vice Rybott Appointed Adjutant 2d Regt. of Cavalry 14th June 1822.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Conncil.

(Signed) F. WARDEN Chief Sec.

By the Commander in Chief.

N. I. Lietenant G. R. Lyons of the Horse Artillery has permission to remain at the Presidency till the 30th of September next.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

JUNE 13, 1822.

Mr. Charles Cary, Commercial Resident at Rungpore.

Mr. Frederick Nepean, Commercial Resident at Luckipore.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 10th June, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

14th Foot.

Ensign Robert Campbell from the 65th Foot to be Ensign without purchase, vice Bowlby promoted in the 53d Foot, 23d May, 1822.

53d Foot.

Lieutenant William Booth to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice W. W. Coultman. deceased, 23d May, 1822.

Ensign Joseph Bowlby from the 14th Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Booth promoted ditto.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta: 11*th June*, 1822

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments.

4th Light Dragoons.

Assistant Surgeon Robert Greig, M. D. from the 53d Foot to be Assistant Surgeon, vice William Gardiner who retires upon half pay 53d Foot, 10th November, 1821

38th Foot.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Hall from the 89th Foot to be Lieutenant Colonel without purchase 25th November, 1821.

Lieutenant James Buchanan from the 89th Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, 28th November 1821.

53d Foot.

Assistant Surgeon Robert Greig, M. D; from the half pay of the 22d Dragoons, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Millar promoted in the 47th Foot 12th April, 1821.

54th Foot.

Lieutenant John G. Beavan from the 65th Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, 28th November 1821,

87th Foot.

Lieutenant Beauchamp B. Newton from the 4th Light Dragoons to be Lieutenant, vice Robert J. Anderson who exchanges, 27th September, 1821.

82th Foot.

Brevet Major James L. Basden to be Major without purchase, vice Hall promoted in the 38th Foot, 5th November, 1821,

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS, McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head Quarters,-Calcntta: 12*th June* 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotion and appointment.

69th Fogt.

John Ford, Gent; to be Ensign by purchase, vice Lord Carmarthen, promoted in the 10th Light Dragoons, 15th November, 1821.

89th Foot.

Cancels Ensign W. Thomas's promotion in succession to Steel. } Ensign William Thomas to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Buchanan appointed to the 38th Foot, 22d November, 1821.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS, McMAHON *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 13*th June*, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The undermentioned officers have received His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's leave of absence during the month of November last, for the periods specified against their names, viz.

17*th Foot*,—Ensign Forbes from—4th October 1821, to 10th March. 1822.

87*th Foot*.—Ensign Harris,, from 25th November 1821, until required for embarkation.

Ditto.—Ensign Booth, ditto ditto ditto.

Ditto.—Lieutenant Newton, from 27th September 1821, to 10th March, 1823.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 14*th June*, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant Baylis of the 17th Foot is appointed to the charge of the party of Invalids belonging to the 24th Regiment directed to be held in readiness to embark for England in General Orders of the 7th instant.

By Orders of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head Quarters Calcutta, 14*th June* 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Under the rule laid down in the General Orders issued from the Department of the Adjutant General to His Majesty's Forces dated Calcutta, 5th November 1816. The Most Noble The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of 15 years standing and upwards to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the date specified against their respective names.

54th Foot.—Lieut. Robert Holt . . 27th March 1821.

54th Foot.—Lieut. Alex. Burnett . . 17th Oct. 1821.

By order of the Most Noble The Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON,
Col. A. G.

Head Quarters Calcutta; 15*th June*, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant Bainbridge of the 24th Foot has an extension of leave of absence for three months from the 24th Instant.

Lieutenant Chadwick of the 69th Regiment has permission to visit the Presidency on his Private Affairs, and to be absent on that account for one month from the 1st Inst.

The leave of absence granted by General Orders No. 2587 of the 11th ultimo, to Pay-master Wright of the 59th Foot, to proceed to Rungpore and the Presidency on his private affairs, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

By Order of The Most Noble The Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON,
Col. A. G.
Gov. Gaz. June, 20.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 9th, Lieut, Smee 1st | 3d Regt, from Rajkote.
Do. 10th, Lieut. Athill, Engineers, from Sholapoor.
Do. 14th, Lieut. J. Whitaker 1st | 8th Regt. from Ahmednuggur.
DEPARTURES.—July 12th, Captain W. Babington, Pay Master L. T. D. to Jalnah.
Do. do. Lieut. R Mildrum 1st | 5th Regt. to Brachey.
Do. 11th, Surgeon Charles Daw, to Aurungabad.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE *Highland Society of London.*

(Continued from our last Number.)

GENERAL VIEW OF THE EVIDENCE, ADDUCED IN "THE DISSERTATION ON THE AUTHENTICITY OF OSSIAN," (PREFIXED TO THE GAELIC EDITION OF THAT POET), TO PROVE, THAT *MACPHERSON* WAS MERELY THE TRANSLATOR, AND NOT THE AUTHOR, OF THOSE CELEBRATED POEMS BY SIR *JOHN SINCLAIR.*

In this Dissertation, the question is discussed at considerable length whether, "the Poems ascribed to Ossian, are to be considered as authentic ancient poetry, or as wholly, if not in a great measure fabricated by Macpherson." The publication of the Gaelic edition, (being in fact greatly superior, in point of poetical merit, to the English version), furnishes complete internal evidence of its own originality; in addition to which a number of particulars are explained in the Dissertation, a general view of which it is now proposed to lay before the reader, which seem to place the authenticity of these Poems beyond all possibility of doubt.

The arguments adduced in favor of the originality are as follow.

1st.—"That the Celtic tribes in general were "addicted to poetry and accustomed to pre "serve in verse, whatever they considered to "be peculiarly entitled to remembrance."

This point is fully proved, from Pellontiers "Hist. des Celtes," who has collected all the evidence, which other authors have furnished, regarding the poetic enthusiasm of the ancient Celts. He describes it as a peculiarity which distinguished the Celtic tribes from many other nations, their being so addicted to poetry, as to animate themselves to battle by hymns, and that inspired by poetic fervor, and the hopes of meeting again with their brave ancestors, they went to a fight as if it were to a feast, and suffered the severest punishments, not with tears or grotans, but with songs and a sort of triumphant alacrity.

2nd.—"That various Gaelic Poems existed "in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland in "the remote periods of the Scotish history."

This is proved beyond all possibility of doubt by the evidence of Buchanan, the most elegant classical scholar of modern times, who, in his History of Scotland, particularly mentions poems recited by the Highland Bards, which he describs as being "*non inculta, non inconcinne facta*" Johnston also, in *Prefat ad Hist. Scot.* mentions that the Scots, in ancient times, held in great steem *their own Homers and Maros*, whom they named Bards. Macdonald, an author who wrote in 1751, bespeaks the favour of the public, to a great collection of poems, in all kinds of poetry, that have been in use amongst the most cultivated nations, which surely includes epic poetry. A native of England, who printed an account of the Highlands of Scotland in 1754, heard a Bard recite a poem, which the Chief at whose house he was, and who prided himself on his classical knowledge, declared was superior to any thing to be met with in Virgil or Homer; and in the year 1755, Jerome Stone, who had collected Gaelic Poems previously to Macpherson, described them as performances "which for sublimity of language, nervousness "of expression, and high spirited metaphors, "are hardly to be equalled among the chief "productions of the most cultivated nations."

3rd—"That the Poems current in the High "lands, were said in a great measure to have "been composed by Ossian, a Scottish Bard who "celebrated the exploits of Fingal a Scottish "warrior."

A variety of circumstances prove the truth of this position, and in particular the following: 1 The evidence of a number of authors, who never imagined that it would be a subject of dispute or a matter of any material consequenc. * 2. A variety of names of places in the Highlands are derived from Fingal, and his heroes, and the very places where they lived and died are still pointed out. 3. Many proverbial expressions common in the Highlands, tend to confirm the idea; and, 4. The concurring tradition of the inhabitants of the Highlands who cannot believe it to be a point capable of being controverted.

4th.—"That some parts of the Poems of "Ossian were preserved in manuscripts."

The existence of Gaelic Manuscripts cannot now be denied, as many of them are in the possession of the Highland Society of Edinburgh, where they may be seen by any person who may have been led to doubt their existence. In those Manuscripts, two Poems ascribed to Ossian are to be met with; and it is proved in evidence, that when Macpherson returned from his poetical mission, he produced several volumes in large duodecimo, in the Gaelic languages and character containing the Poems of Ossian, and other ancient Bards, indeed the testimonies to that fact are so numerous, that it would be tedious here to detail them.

5th.—"That a Manuscript of Ossian in Gae"lic actually existed at Douay in Flanders, "previous to Mr. Macpherson having made "any collection of those Poems."

The proof of the existence of a large folio Manuscript of Ossian, at Douay, is proved in that Dissertation, beyond all possibility of doubt by the evidence of Bishop Cameron, the Right Rev. Dr. John Chisholm, the Rev. James Magillivray and the Rev. Dr. John Farquharson. The Poems were collected about the year 1745, and by those who understood the Gaelic, were considered to be equal in merit to the pieces of the ancients the most admired. The Manuscript was unfortunately mutilated, and probably destroyed, by persons who were unacquainted with the Gaelic language, and with the beauties of Ossian.

6th.—"That this Poems were preserved by "oral tradition."

There is no fact that can be better authenticated, than the preservation of the Poems of Ossian in the Highlands, by oral tradition. Many circumstances contributed to their preservation in this manner; as, 1. The beauty of the poetry, of which it is impossible to form an adequate idea from any translation hitherto given; 2. The partiality which the Highlanders naturaly entertained for songs, which contained the traditional history of the greatest heroes in the ancient annals of their country; 3. It is to be observed, that the Bards were for a long time a distinct class or cast, whose whole business it was, either to compose verses themselves, or to recite the poetry of others; 4. Though the Poems were not composed in rhyme, yet there was an emphasis laid upon particular syllables of a similar sound, in every line, which greatly assisted the memory; 5. The verses set to particular music by which the remembrance of the words was greatly facilitated; and 6. The Highlanders, at their festivals and other public meetings, acted the Poems of Ossian; and on such occasions, those who could repeat the greatest number of verses were liberally rewarded.

What stronger inducements could there be, to preserve those Poems, in the memory, whilst these circumstances continued to operate with any force?

7th.—"That the existence of Swaran, and "other personages mentioned in the Poems of "Ossian, is authenticated by Danish historians."

This appears from Shum's History of Denmark, a work of great authority, from which the following extract, are translated by Mr. Rosing, pastor of the Danish church in London is taken. "Swaran was the son of Starno; he "had carried on many wars in Ireland, where "he had conquered most of the heroes that op"posed him, except Cuchullin; who, assisted "by the Gaelic or Caladonian King, Fingal, "in the present Scotland, not only defeated "him, but even took him prisoner; but had the "generosity to send him back to his country; "and these exploits can never be effaced from "men's memory, as they are celebrated, in the "most inimitable manner, by the Scotich poet "Ossian; and Swaran has thereby obtained an "honour, which has been denied to so many "heroes greater than he."

The existence of Swaran, son of Starno, and his wars in Ireland, and his having been defeated by Fingal, as related by Ossian, are therefore authenticated by the historians of Denmark; and in their annals, a number of particulars are stated, regarding the manners of those times, which confirm many of the circumstances mentioned by Ossian.

8th—"That those who deny the authenticity "of Ossian, must, on the same grounds disbe"lieve the authenticity of Homer."

It is singular, that in several respects, there should be a resemblance between the chief of the Grecian, and of the Celtic Bards. They were the first who attempted epic poetry in the different countries. It was carried by each of them, at once, to the greatest perfection of which it was capable. Both of them were blind in their latter years, and in the periods when they respectively lived, owing to that ignorance which then existed of the art of writing, both were under the necessity of transmitting their compositions, *by oral tradition only*, to the admiration of posterity Yet how different was the fate of the two Bards?! In regard to Homer philosophers and statesmen united, to collec the genuine effusions of his muse, and to expunge whatever was considered in any degre to be doubtful or exceptionable; whereas in th-

* Among these are, John Barbour, who wrote about the year 1375: Hector Boethius, the historian; Bishop Leslie; Bishop Douglas; Lyndsay and Colville, ancient Scottish Poets. Kirk, a Scotch Clergyman, who wrote anno 1684; Nicolson, in his Scottish Historical Library: and Colgan, an Irish author.

cave of the Celtic Bard, his character and fame were abandoned, to the exertions of private zeal and industry, and from the begining, had a host of enemies to encounter.

9th.—"That various objections which have "been made to the authenticity of Ossian, "have no just foundation.

It is impossible, in this short abstract, to enter into so wide a field of controversy. The most important objection is, "that Macpher-"son is said to have acknowledged himself to "have been the author, and consequently that "the Poems must have been fabricated by him." "—No assertion can be more uncontrovertibly refuted. He threw some mystery over the authenticity, it is supposed by some, in order to excite public curiosity, and to make the works of the great Poet more the subject of discussion; but in private memorandums, as well as in a public document, the originality of Ossian is recognized by him in the strongest terms. When he delivered the Gaelic original of Cathloda, to Mr. John Mackenzie, to be published, he state, "*That it is as complete as the* "*translation.*" When he gave "*all that could* "*be found of Carthon,*" he admitted that he was not the author; for if Carthon had been written by himself, he could have given the whole. When he delivered also to Mr. John Mackenzie the Gaelic versus of the Poem of Fingal, of Carthon and Calmal, &c. which have since been printed, he always states them to be '*The Ori-*"*ginals.*"

But above all "the written, deliberate, and "public declaration of Mr. Macpherson him-"self," in a Letter addressed to the Highland Society of London, on the 4th of July, 1784, seems to put the question of authenticity beyond all possible doubt: This letter contains the following pledge: "I shall adhere to the "promise I made several years ago, to a Depu-"tation of the same kind, that is, to employ "my first leisure time, and a considerable por-"tion of time *it must be* to do it accurately, in "aranging and printing *the originals of the* "*Poems of Ossian*' as they have come to my "hands."

Such a declaration from Mr. Macpherson himself, must put an end to all doubts regarding the authenticity of the Poems collected by him, the original of which he had pledged himself to prepare for the press, *as they came to his hands*, which he actually left behind him for that purpose, and which have since been published. Indeed, whoever will take the trouble of examining Mr. Macpherson's own poetry, more specially what he called "The Highlander," (a work in every respect of so inferior a description), must be satisfied, that he could not have been the author of Ossian, and that he was not possessed of that superlative genius, or that spirit of pathos, which, so pre-eminently distinguished the Homer of the Celtic tongue.

Nor is the authenticity of Ossian an unimportant circumstance. For if a great genius like the Celtic Bard, throws a lustre about every thing with which he is connected, if the language in which his ideas are conveyed, the places which he has celebrated, and the very ground on which he has trod, became interesting on his account; if the perusal of his work yields the most delightful sensations, animates to the practice of virtue, inspires the most generous and manly sentiments, and impels the elevated mind, to the performance of actions of a nature the greatest and most noble, and, if such are the effects of the sublime effusions of a Poet, that a modern author has declared, "if he new a "hero who loved Ossian, as Alexander loved "Homer, he could answer for the goodness of "his heart," is it not a boon to human nature, to have rescued such a Poet, and the Country where he was produced, from the foul and disgraceful charges of imposture and falsehood?

The result of the whole discussion continued in this Dissertation, is summed up in the two following important proposition.

1. That the Poems of Ossian are authentic ancient poetry

And 2. That in a remote period of our history the mountains of Scotland produced a Bard, whose works must render his name immortal, and whose genius has not been surpassed, by the efforts of any modern, or even ancient competitor.

(*To be Continued*)

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH JULY 1822.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

The third Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery for Bombay and it's Dependances commenced on Saturday the 13th Instant before the Hon'ble Sir Anthony Buller, Knight Recorder, and his Associates; when, after the usual formalœ had been gone through, the following Gentleman were sworn in to compose the Grand Jury.

GEORGE BARNES, Esq. FOREMAN.

William Thos Graham,	Thomas Riddock,
William Manwaring,	J. A. Macpherson,
James Sindry,	Alexr. Mackintosh,
Archibald Inglis,	Patrick Stewart,
Thos. Dade Beaty,	John Best,
Wm. C. B. Bruce,	James Frawcett,
Crawford McLeod,	H. P. Hadow,
Frederick Bouchier,	Thomas Crawford,
Wm Peel,	and
James Forbes,	Thos. Saunders, Esquires.

After they were sworn in, his Lordship concisely stated, that the present Kalandar contained but few cases for their consideration, and as these consisted of petty larcenies and burglaries, he had no occasion to trouble them with any observations; particularly as he did not doubt, but their judicious discrimination upon the several points which would be brought to their notice, would fully justify an opinion which was dear to the interests of his heart. His Lordship then observed that he had not intended to have troubled the Grand Jury to visit the Goal on the present occasion, but as some improvements or alterations were recommended by the former Grand Jury, and in particular, as the removal of some nuisances which existed, had been strongly urged, he beg'd to suggest that a deputation from the Gentlemen composing the Grand Jury forthwith visit the prison to see that the plans recommended had been carried into proper effect, and report their collective opinion thereon. The Court at one oclock was adjourned till Monday the 15th Instant

MONDAY JULY 15TH.

The Court having met according to adjournment true bills were found against several Prisoners among whom the following were tried.

Balloo Mulna Mahomed Alphoodroos, for larceny, not guilty.

Bhewa Lalla, Goldsmith, and Bhowanjee, Washerman, } next appeared at the Bar for burglary, and were found Guilty.

Dhoonjeah Narsey, for larceny Guilty.

Syajee Gunness, for larceny (and whose trial closed the scene of this day's Judicial procedure,) was found Guilty.

At 5 o'Clock the Court adjourned till half past ten the following day.

TUESDAY JULY, 16TH.

The Court having met, Purmanund Mahadowjee Bangsally, appeared first at the bar charged with a burglary and was acquitted.

Nursoo Luckmon Kamaty was next tried for larceny verdict Guilty.

Tayee—Woman,	For Robbery.
Chintopunt Ram,—Bramin,	
Hurry Wisswanath—Senoy,	
Taisett Witsett—Goldsmith,	
Janardan Chrustna,	
Tayee Woman,	Guilty
Chitopan Ram,	
Janardan Chrustna,	
Hurry Wiswanth	Not Guilty
Taisett Witsett,	

There was nothing novel or interesting in any of the above cases. At six o'Clock the business of the day terminated, and the Court adjourned till this forenoon at half past ten.

Though the following relates to an occurrence of no very recent date, still we avail ourselves of the kindness of a Friend to publish it for the information of our readers, as it has not hitherto, that we are aware of, been noticed in any of the India prints.

Port Louis, Mauritius 26th February, 1822.

I cannot forbear to touch on a subject which has created so much alarm at this Island. Since Sunday the 17th Instant, a great number of Blacks deserted from their masters. On Ash Wednesday they hoisted their flag on the mountain in the rear of my Establishment. One of the Conspirators came down the same day and gave information of the Plot, viz. burning the town, killing all the Whites, and finally making themselves masters of the Island. On this information a great number of Blacks were taken up in Town, and the Soldiers marched out to disperse those on the mountain. The next day Detachments were formed in all quarters for pursuing the fugitives and a reward offered of 1000 Dollars for the head of the Chief, of 500 for the 2nd Chief and 60 Dollars for each of the gang. They are nearly all brought in, and the Court is sitting since Sunday last to try them. It was believed, that a Madagascar prince, who

was excited to this place by the King of that Island was the leader, because he was among them; but it falls out from the examinations before the Court, that the Plot was hatched by a Creole who is Chief of a Detachment going in pursuit of Marroons for the sake of making a fortune—he used the fellow, who gave information as his tool, he (his black) arranged all matters between the Prince and the Blacks, all of whom are Malagasses—he provided them with food and some Arms, and he pointed out the ways and means for a general insurrection. The Conspirators are mostly head servants and able Workmen; a great number will be executed in a few days. The Court transacts no other business than this.

The H. C's. Surveying Ship Discovery, Lieut. Cogan Commander, from Muscat 10th July, anchored in the harbour late yesterday evening. She has no Passengers or Intelligence.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 11th, Ship Cornwall, William Richardson, from Mocha, 28th June.

Do. 13th, Ship Sydonie, E. Reveire, from Mauritius, 26th Feb.

Do. 15th, Ship Forbes, R. A. S. Roe, from Muscat, 2d July.

Do. 16th H. C. Ship Discovery, Lieut. Cogan, from Muscat 10th July.

Passengers per Cornwall.

Mr. Hermans Riam, German House Painter, Mrs. Riam.

Per Forbes.

Mr. Hunter, Lieut. Reynolds H. C. Marine, Mrs. Bruce, Miss Abrahams, Mrs. Roe and Child.

DEPARTURES.—July 12th Brig Nelly, James Newson, to Calcutta.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Brailsford, for London.
Medina, for do.
Charles Forbes, for do.
Castle Huntly, for China. } H. C.
Orwell, for do. } H. C.
Macqueen for do. } H. C.
Buckinghamshire, for do. } H. C.
Hamoody, for Bussora. } H. C.
Sophia for do. } H. C.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—June 14. Ship Eliza, B. S. Woodhead, from the Persian Gulph 10th March, Bombay, and Madras 28th May.

June 15. Ship Upton Castle, W. Morgan, with the loss of all her masts, from Bombay 12th May, Covelong, and Madras 3d June.

June 18. French Ship Horthezee, Laurant, from the Mauritus 28th April.

DEPARTURES June 16. Ship Dunvegan Castle, D Campbell, for China.

June 17. Brig St. Antonio, W. Spiers, for the Eastward. Ship Carron, T. M'Carthy, for Bombay.

Vessels gone to sea. Francis Charlotte, and Pallas.

Vessels remaining at Diamond Harbour. June 18. St. Thiago Maior, Robarts.

At the New Anchorage. H. M. Ship Tees, H. C. Ships Earl of Balcarras and Sir David Scott, Lady Flora and Upton Castle.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 21, H, M. Schooner Cochin, J H, Twynan, from Trincomalie.

Do, Schooner Swan, Thomas Ross, from Pondicherry 20th June.

Do, 22. Ship Georgiana, R, Babcock, from Bombay 6th June.

Do. 23, Ship Cerces, H, F, Pridham, from Calcutta 24th May, Vizagapatam 7th, and Coringa 18th June.

Do, 24, Hamon Shaw, Nacoda Hoossainbeen Ibrahim, from Muscat 26th May.

Do. 25, H, M, Ship Leander, C, Richardson, from a Cruze.

DEPARTURES—June 20. Ship Juliana, J, Webster for Eskapillay and Calcutta.

Do, Ship Felicitas, P, Campbell, for Calcutta.

Do, 23, Ship Georgiana, R, Babcock, for do.

Do, Brig Two Brothers, J, Beacher, for Pondicherry and Colombo

Do, 25 Bark Dolphin Geo. East for Covelong.

Do, 26, H, M, Schooner Cochin, J, H, Twynan, on a Cruize.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

On the 17th June, at St. Thomas's Church, Sub-Conductor Richard Cullen, to Miss Elizabeth Johnson.

BIRTHS.

On Thursday the 4th inst. at the Court House, the Lady of the Hon'ble Sir Anthony Buller, of a Son.

At Sevendroog, on the 4th inst. the wife of Conductor Walter Malone, of a daughter.

On the 10th instant, Mrs. Bennett of a Son.

DEATHS.

On Saturday the 1st of June at Boorsud, on his way to Kaira, suddenly, Lieut. W. H. B. Lindsay, of H. M's. 4th Light Dragoons, highly esteemed and sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Seroor on the 20th ultimo Brevet Captain C. W Mackintosh, of the 12th Regiment Madras N. I. aged 34 years.

At Coloba on the 20th June Wm. Henry, the Infant Son of Lieut. William Charles Newhouse of H. M. 65th Regiment aged 3 months.

Mrs. Elizabeth Watson, Wife of W. Watson, Esq. late of H M. 17th Dragoons, died at Kaira on the 29th Ultimo of a few days illness, a Woman of the strictest Piety for the last forty years, aged 62.

With silent steps she traced the way,
To the fair courts of light her wished abode.
Nor would she ask a moment's stay.
Nor make the convoy wait, that called.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th Juue, at the Cathedral, by the Revd, J, Parson, Alexander Colvin Esq, of the firm of Messrs, Colvin and Co, to Miss Elizabeth Colvin.

On the 18th June, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J, Parson, William Graham, Esq, to Mr, Eleanor Browne.

On the 13th June, at St, Nazareth Church, by the Reverend Mr, Joseph, J, A, Aganoor, Esq, to Miss Nan Jane Joseph, eldest daughter of Jacob Joseph Esq.

On the 15th June, Mr, J, A, Vertanes, (assistant at Messrs, Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co's) to Miss B, Jacob, youngest sister of Mr, Carrapiet Jacob, of this place.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th June, Mrs, P, Sutherland, of a Son.

At Chowringhee, on the 15th June, the Lady of R, Hunter Esq, of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 11th June, Miss Elizabeth Myers, aged 23 years and 9 months.

On the 12th June, Captain Benjamin Rogers, of the country service, commander of the *Sultan*, aged 30 years. A gentleman whose suavity of manners and honorable character rendered him beloved by all who knew him. He has left a widow and many relations who with all his friends must deeply lament their loss.

On Wednesday, the 12th June Mr, J, Stam, aged 21 years, 2 months and 1 day.

On the 13th June, the infant daughter of J, W, Grant, Esq, of the Civil Service.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

On the 24th June by the Rev. Dr. Rottler, at the Vepery Church, Mr. Thomas Hodson, to Miss Anne Wibell.

BIRTHS.

At Madras, on Tuesday the 25th of June, the Lady of D. Hill, Esq. of a daughter.

At Bellary, on the 16th instant, the Lady of J. Burton, Esq. Garrison Surgeon, of a Daughter.

At Tranquabar, on the 17th June, the Lady of the Rev. D. Rosen. of a son.

At Mysoor, on the 9th June, Mrs. Van Legen of a son.

On Wednesday the 26th June, the wife of Mr. Joseph Loapah, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Chittoor, on the morning of the 19th instant, Ensign A. B. Bushby, 2d Bat. 11th Regt. N. I. on the Madras Establishment.

At Bellary, on the 25th ultimo, Elizabeth, the Wife of the Rev. John Hands, Missionary, aged 39.

At his house in Vepery, on the 5th instant, of a delirium, aged 37 years; Mr. James Stringer, a man well known as an able Architect, throughout the Settlement, and as a faithful servant, in the discharge of his duties.—he was an ornament to his profession; upright and sincere in his dealings;—and has gained the love and esteem of all who had an opportunity of knowing him. His memory will long recal the painful sensation of the loss they have sustained, and very deeply will it be felt.

On Sunday morning last, the 23d instant at the Black-Town, Lazar Johannes, Esq. an old Armenian Merchant of repute, the Father of Stephen Lazar, Esq. of this Presidency, universally esteemed and respected, leaving a circle of family relations and friends to be moan his loss.

At the Presidency on the 19th Instant, in his 19th year, Lieut. Charles George Luard, of the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry The untimely loss of this promising young Officer is most sincerely regretted by his brother Officers who record this melancholy tribute to departed worth.

At Masulipatam, on the 4th instant, of Spasmodic Cholera, Lieutenant Thomas Hall, of the Madras European Regiment, sincerely and deeply regreted by his brother Officers and friends.

Calcutta,

CURRENT VALUE of GOVT. SECURITIES

BUY.]—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1822.—[SELL.

Rs. As. Prem.		Rs. As. Prem.
1813 to 1820 16 0	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation,	15 0
9 0	Acknowledgements of Loan of the 1st May, 1821	8 0
18 8	Six per Cent. Bengal Remittable Loan,	17 8
11 0	Six per Cent. Loan dated 31st March, 1822.	10 8

SUPREME COURT.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1822.

The Third Sessions of the Supreme Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Fort William in Bengal, for the present year, commenced this day: and after the Honorable Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN, the only Judge at the Presidency, had taken his seat on the Bench, and the usual solemnities were gone through, the following Gentlemen were nominated as being called to serve on the GrandJury for the present Sessions.

GRAND JURY.

1. Pelegrine Treves.
2. David Hunter.
3. Alexander Falconer.
4. Francis Macnaghten.
5. John Campbell.
6. G. J. Gordon.
7. George Tyler.
8. L. A. Davidson.
9. Mathew Smith.
10. D. Bryce.
11. Benjamin Ferguson.
12. Henry Moloney.
13. G. J. Morris,
14. Samuel Hampton.
15. G. Jessop.
16. J. Colie.
17. R. Sangster.
18. George Mackillop.
19. Hugh Ferguson.
20. William Mann.
21. William Brodie.
22. William Princep.

AND

23. John Breen, Esquires.

PETIT JURY.

1. B. L. Jenkins.
2. John MacArthur.
3. William Nichols.
4. Stephen Colvile.
5. Thomas Thompson.
6. Henry Lee
7. Valen Gottlieb.
8. William Knox Ord.
9. Alexander Rogers.
10. Stephen Hall Ludlow.
11. J. A. MacArthur, &
12. D. M. Liddle.

Sir F. MACNAGHTEN was sorry to find that amongst the Gentlemen summoned to serve on the Grand Jury a considerable number were not in attendance; it gave him great pain to be obliged to touch upon this subject, but if Gentlemen would not attend a legal summons, he should be obliged to enforce it; and the only means would be to fine every such person not answering to the call of the Jury.

He had to congratulate them on the comparative small number of crimes brought before the Court on this occasion, which, considering the vast population of the country, were diminishing in a very great degree; and the cases now brought before them, he was happy to say, were very little more than petty larceny.

His Lordship proceeded to say,—There was one case that would require their most particular attention and serious investigation. The papers relating to this did not reach him till a late hour last night, and his hasty perusal of them did not admit of his making more minute observations on the case at present.

There had been a degree of assault on the part of the person impeached, which the law ought to take the strictest cognizance of; the motive of the party accused might have been good, but it was for the law to determine, whether he was permitted to carry the law into effect by sending his own Burkindos and Peons to seize upon the property of the Plaintiff, which he (Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN) was informed was not valued at less than Ten Thousand Rupees.

His Lordship observed that however the case might have been represented, he thought the party impeached ought not to have sent his own Peons to put people out of possession who had been put in by indubitable right, and whether such proceedings were strictly legal the law ought to decide.

As it might perhaps be in the power of some of the Gentlemen present to give him further information on the subject, he (Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN) would feel obliged if any of them could furnish him with details.

Muchlas death for Forgery had been reprobated, he thought some mode of punishment ought to be devised; and that the party at the least, ought to be made to restore a part of the property, and be sentenced to Transportation or Imprisonment.

There was another offence, his Lordship added, which required the more immediate scrutiny of the Court: a cruel and most atrocious assault, under circumstances the most aggravating that could be imagined, and surpassing any thing on which sentence had ever yet been passed; the person thus assaulted had been sent to the Hospital, and little hopes were entertained of his life.

There was another case where a man entered a house of illfame, and found a woman's throat cut from ear to ear. How it was possible a person could be guilty of such acts of wanton barbarity the learned Judge confessed he could not conceive. There was but little doubt, that robbery was the original intent, and even could such robbery be proved they were not able to punish it beyond imprisonment. His Lordship felt that terror ought to be infused, and that the most efficacious method would probably be, to condemn the criminals to confinement in the House of Correction and hard labour.

The Petit Jury having been sworn.

Ketaubdee, a Native, was put to the Bar, charged with having committed a Burglary, on the 11th of March last, in the house of Ram Hurry Burrah. He deposed and brought witnesses to prove that the Prisoner had been discovered by the women of his family on their return from the bath; that on their approach he had fled. upon which they alarmed the neighbourhood with cries of "Stop Thief!" The Prisoner was soon secured (having wrapped several valuable ornaments of gold and silver in his drawers) and taken to the Thannah.

The Prisoner, in his defence, pretended that he had an intrigue with the Daughter-in-law of the Plaintiff, and that she, being apprehensive of losing her cast, had thrown the articles in question, at him out of a window, which were afterwards put upon him.

The learned Judge observed that the defence was too futile to meet any credence, and desired the Jury to proceed to consider their verdict.

The Jury without leaving the Court, gave a verdict of GUILTY.

The Shipping Report of Saturday, announced the arrival of the Upton Castle, W. Morgan, with the loss of her masts; having left Bombay on the 12th of May, Covelong and Madras on the 3d of June.

Bengal Hurkaru, June 17.

In our paper of yesterday we noticed the arrival of the Upton Castle with the loss of her masts: since then, a letter addressed by John Cearns, a mate in the Pilot service, to Commodore Hayes, has appeared in the John Bull, as a communication from the mate of the Upton Castle. From this official document it appears, that Mr. Cearn's, boarded the Upton Castle on the 8th instant a little to the North of Point Palmiras and *cruized Balasore Roads the whole of that day*. A severe gale sprung up from the West and W. S. W. and the ship then put to sea. On the 9th she struck top gallant yards and masts; the gale varied from West to S. W. with a heavy sea and showers of rain.—The foresail and two fore-staysails lost.—On the 10th the main-mast broke below the upper deck, and carried away the mizen mast head, and sprung the mizen mast just above the deck; put the ship before the wind & got the wreck clear in the course of 15 minutes.—At 6 P. M. anchored in 25 fathoms, threw salt overboard; at 11, broke the tillers.—On the 11th, a boat on the larboard quarter washed away; in the afternoon, shipped 2 tillers and carried them both away at 9 P. M. The rudder disappeared, the gale moderated, still throwing salt overboard and one pump continually going 12th Gale moderated; at 7 A. M. cut the cable, and run into the N. N. E.—at 8 A. M. anchored in 8 fathoms between the Guide and Hattrass Pilot vessels in the Eastern channel. On the 13th, while weighing anchor, parted cable and was towed to the New Anchorage by the Hattrass on the morning of the 14th &c. & &c.

Bengal Hurkaru, June 18.

LATE STORMS.

Extract of a Letter from Cossipore, June 14.

The storm of this morning was very severe at Cossipore, a distance of about three miles from Calcutta. The lightening struck the house of E. A. Roussac, Esq. and its effects were surprising. The lightening struck at the same time the N. and S. corners of the Verandah on the West-side, without breaking any of the middle railing. One part of the electric fluid went downwards struck the S. W. room window, broke almost all the pane glasses, and forced to a distance, a cross iron bar; fortunately without hurting the maid-servant and two children, who were sleeping near that window. The other part of the electric fluid penetrated through the terrace of the Verandah, shattered the blinds of the half-pannel door of the Hall, and broke the pane glasses of the sashes Mrs. Roussac was at the time sitting on a couch with her youngest child on her lap, and Mr. Roussac was near the Verandah door; but providentially none of them were hurt, although a great quantity of splinters from the door were thrown into the Hall. There is a Conductor on the North East side of the House, but it appears to be in a bad condition.

Extract of a Letter from Jessore, June 10.

About 11 o'Clock on Thursday night a strong North Easterly wind sprung up which gradually veered round to North and West, when it blew a perfect hurricane accompanied with a deluge of Rain; the Gusts of wind at times were truly terrific.—It continued with unabated violence during the whole of Friday, when towards evening the wind changed to due East, and continued with increased strength during the whole of Friday night; on Saturday morning nearly the whole of the Native houses in our populous bazar had disappeared: trees torn up by the roots had fallen across the roads so as to render them impassable, and the whole plain seemed one scene of devastation. Our own grounds are covered with trees torn up by the roots, and a great part of our fine fruit trees, and ornamental shrubs totally destroyed. My Indigo is nearly all destroyed. A great quantity of the large Indigo has been absolutely forced out of the ground by the violence of the wind, and the remainder so beaten down, and broken as to be past recovery. The smallest of the Indigo escaped in a great measure the ravages of the winds; but it has been so deluged with rain which has continued without intermission ever since the wind lulled on Saturday afternoon, that I much fear unless it holds up to-day we shall scarcely be able to open a Vat this year: two-thirds of my Indigo was nearly fit for cutting, and I never beheld so luxuriant a crop: all this is *inevitably* lost.

Extract of a Letter from Mongeer, 7th Inst.

Such weather I never saw. Wind constantly at E. and stormy, except when we are favored with a storm from N. E. to N. W. which we have had for the last three days from two to three hours each day: we have had the good luck to escape, but we see tokens of destruction every where, chiefly amongst the Merchant's Cotton Boats. The Bales are floating down, but the activity of the Villagers will prevent many of them going much further—Those folks are as sharp-set for a wreck as the men of Devonshire or Cornwall. I never saw such a scene of destruction as the shore from Dinapoor to Diggah presented. The wrecks of Pinnaces, Budgroes, smaller boats of all kinds, Chuppers, Bamboos, Cotton, the greater part of which is spoiled, strewed the shore in terrible confusion.

[*Bengal Hurkaru,—June* 17.

DREADFUL INUNDATIONS.

It is with deep regret that we have to communicate to our readers (from private letters that reached us yesterday) a dreadful visitation of providence that has fallen on the Zillah of Bakergunge. On the 6th inst. they had a most violent hurricane at that station, which continued till 2 o'clock of the morning of the 7th, when it changed to the South East, and blew if possible with still greater violence. The water rose with such rapidity, that the Register we understand, was barely able to remove to the top of the House, before it was filled with water. The scene became then most awful and appalling. Not a vestige of a Native House was to be seen as far as the eye could extend; the whole that had escaped the violence of the wind, having been swept away by the force of the current. The whole country appeared as one wast ocean. The accounts from Burrisol are stated to be more dreadful, than any thing that can be imagined. The Register was obliged to have a Palanqueen put on the top of the house for his wife, as there were five feet water in the house. Dead bodies ware seen floating in all directions. At the station there were no less than a thousand poor creatures drowned, and the whole district was suffering in the same proportion, so that it is supposed that a hundred thousand poor natives, have been swept into eternity!* Indeed it is believed that the greater part of the population must have been destroyed. No provisions of any kind were procurable, so that those who escaped the flood, were likely to die of hunger. An application we understand has been made to Government to send up immediately, supplies of grain to that district, as they had not the means of keeping themselves alive for ten days. Their prospect is represented as deplorable in the extreme, as the greatest part of the bullocks and seed corn had been entirely destroyed, and consequently but a small part of the usual quantity of land can be tilled. No accounts had been received we understand from the different Thannahs in the District, but there was reason to apprehend that the effects of the inundation were most fatal in the Islands at the mouth of the Megna. The following letter on the subject is from a native.

* NOTE.—This is actually stated in one of the Letters we have seen, but the number must surely be exaggerated.

Extract of a letter from a Native, from Backergunge.

"In the middle of the night of Thursday the 6th instant, the Burrisol River swelled so as to cover all the houses of the Town and neighbouring Villages, and there can be no estimate formed of the mischief and loss of life that ensued. The water was seven (Haths) cubits above the level of the Town, and destroyed every thing—all the records of the Collectorship and Court have either been washed away, or destroyed—the Pukka Houses are very much injured though not actually knocked down—water is still in them.—The furniture in the lower parts of the houses is spoiled—all the Chuppered houses are washed down.—The Register was in a lower roomed house, and with his Lady was very near being drowned—they were saved with great difficulty—his house is still under water—a Bungalow with all the trees in the ground belonging to it, were washed away.—We only saved one suit of clothes each—I and others were suddenly up to the neck, in water, and for the whole night of Thursday and until the noon of the following day we continued in that state, when the rain began to abate, but we all expected to die."—We got nothing to eat until Saturday—then with great trouble we obtained two Rupees worth of Rice, 32 Seers and with the leaves of some vegetables that grew on the mound close by, we continued to support life—on Sunday, that is today, we have been unable to get any Rice at all—we have been eating Cocoa Nuts and Jacks—we hear the price of oil and salt is nominally two seer for the Rupee, but we cannot get it at that price without difficulty.—Of the Inhabitants of the Town who contrived to save themselves, most have gone away in different directions. Burrisol being now a *Mydan*, nothing can be done here for a month. It will be necessary to build much but there are no materials or labourers. For a distance all round as far as two *puhurs* travel goes, the inundation is the same; I have heard nothing of Edulpoor or Mazirpoor. It has rained on till to-day, but the River has subsided so as to leave the ground visible here and there. The mischief that will have ensued on the Churs and Islands of the Megna cannot be guessed, as soon as the storm subsides I shall send people in a boat to ascertain. Many of the Prisoners in the Jail were drowned.

Bengal Hurkaru, June 18.

WEATHER.

We regret to learn by letters from Nagpore that the European Troops had suffered very much from unusual heat during the last month; which produced numerous fevers, and some few deaths. The mean of the thermometer in the shade for the month, was about 94. and in some instances it rose as high as 112. The heat gradually increased from the middle of the month, till about the 25th, when it had become exceedingly oppressive. From that day till the beginning of the present month, they however fortunately had a succession of Thunder Storms, attended by more or less rain, which considerably lowered the temperature, and gradually lessened the sickness. The change was delightful to the feelings, and both Officers and men had benefitted by it.

By a gentleman just come down by Dawk, we are sorry to learn that the Cholera has again re-appeared at Buxar, Chunar, Mirzapore, and all the villages of the intervening country, and has carried off a great number of persons, principally natives. Many died within a few hours of the first attack of the disease, and others after lingering for days. There was nothing particular in the weather, which was very hot. The disorder prevailed all last month, and had not quite subsided when our informant came away.

[*Bengal Hurkaru, June* 19.

Between one and two o'Clock last Friday morning, Calcutta was visited by one of the most tremendous storms we ever witnessed. The lightning blazed incessantly, and the thunder rolled over head with such deafening and appalling crashes, that the heavens seemed to be bursting asunder. The rain at the same time descended in torrents, and with a heaviness seldom experienced. This dreadful "battle of the elements" lasted about two hours.

On Sunday last we received an account of the awful calamity with which the Civil Station at Burrisol has been afflicted. It is brief, but the facts are of the most melancholy description, and require no detail to awaken feelings of the liveliest pity and commiseration. The sufferings of thousands, men, women, and children, during the terrible night of the storm, must have been truly dreadful.

The storm commenced on the evening of the 6th, and before midnight the body of water had overtopped the Bund, which runs along the margin of the river, and was approaching the gentlemen's houses rapidly.—Mr. Cardew, the Register, had just time sufficient to send a Palankeen, with some food in it, to the top of the house for his wife. Immediately after, his dining room was three feet deep in water, the current carrying every thing before it with irresistible violence. In another house there was five feet water in the room, and dead bodies, washed from the native huts, floating about the room, in which only a few hours before, dinner had been served. One thousand lives were lost in the Bazar alone, and the loss throughout the district is not to be calculated. A famine was apprehended as inevitable. No provisions were procurable for the prisoners, in consequence of which they were released on the second day.

Secnod Suppl. to the Govt. Gaz. June 20.

The Letters that continue to reach Town from the Indigo Districts, give various accounts of the prospects entertained by the Planters. One letter from near Kishnagur, dated June 14, has the following paragraph:—

"We shall be all ruined after our fine prospects this year. The rain had completely washed the colour out of our plant, and a quantity of others has not a single leaf on it. From seven vats I had only a quarter of frame; this will not pay the expense of manufacturing. I am so much annoyed that I really know not what to do. The river is higher now than it was in the middle of July last year."

Another Letter from Kishnagur, dated the 16th of June, instead of evil, speaks of benefit arising from the late weather. It is as follows.

"I am sorry to learn by your letter just received that you are in a state of great anxiety about the Indigo. We had very heavy rains certainly, and a very severe storm, but it has, instead of doing us any harm, done a great deal of good. You say "let me know how much you have lost at each factory, &c. &c." Now I have lost none at all, excepting, probably about 100 Beegas, in places that were low, and where

the water could not get off, and I probably have lost about as much on——in the same way; but if I had lost 500 Beegas I should still have reckoned myself a gainer, the rain has done so much good; this is my present opinion, and I don't think I shall have any cause to change it. I thought your experience of this part of the country would have satisfied you that we can't have too much rain at this period of the season, and as I saw nothing but benefit from it myself, I never thought it could give you any uneasiness, therefore did not write. The river has risen altogether about four feet, it stopped rising the day before yesterday, and since yesterday morning it has fallen half an inch. People who have much October plant will be losers, although not to a great extent, by the storm, for it has knocked the leaves off that plant at a terrible rate. It will, however, I should think, recover itself in the course of ten days or a fortnight. I commenced yesterday morning at——and shall go on gradually there. I am not certain when I shall commence at——but I shall not have much to do in that way this month at any of the other factories."

Bengal Hurkaru, June 20.

No arrivals were from Sea announced yesterday.

The Ships Camoes, D. J. da Roza, and the Nerbuddah, F. Patrick, left town on the 19th, in prosecution of their respective voyages; the former for Lisbon, and the latter for Bombay.

The new Brig Calder, P. Dillon, for South America, viâ New South Wales, will sail in two or three days.

Inundation at Burrasaul—Official advices of the inundation at Burrasaul, reached Government on Saturday last, and early on Sunday Morning, an Express was dispatched to *Kulna*, to forward immediately supplies to Backergunge, and the Register there, had received a general power from Government, to call for whatever he might require from Dhaka, Luckipore, or other places, where the communication might be most open. Besides this, supplies of all kinds were dispatched from Calcutta on the receipt of the Register's Letter, and the most effectual means taken for affording relief to the *inhabitants* of the District.

[*Bengal Hurkara, June 21.*

Particulars of Eight Lacks Maunds of Salt, sold by Public Auction at the Exchange Rooms, on Friday 14th and Saturday the 15th June 1822.

	Mds.	Tot. Amount		Average.		
Hidgellee,	150000	783350		522	3	8
Tumlook,	100000	52468		524	10	10
24 Pergunnahs,	140000	640440		457	7	4
Jessore,	60000	28526		475	6	11
Bulloosh,	1000 0	363000		363		
Chittagong,	50000	183470		366	15	
Sulkeah						
Cuttack Punga Salt	12000	647750		539	12	8
Ditto Kurkutch,	20928	74455	12	355	19	4
Madras Permit Salt	4 278	20352	7	505	4	7
Bombay Salt,	18794	95920	13	510	6	1
	800000	3801846	10	475	3	8

Madras.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper. Monday, June 24, 1822.

On England—at 30 days, sight Is. 10d. per Madras, Rupee.
at 90 days' sight Is, 11d. per do
at 6 months' sight 2s. per do } premium.

On Benga—at 30 days sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper—Loan of 1821. 14 per cent, prem.
New Loan 17½ " "

The weather during some days of the past week has been similar, to that after the middle of last month—the Barometer however was rather lower—with appearances which equally indicated bad weather, at no great distance—and while we trust we shall not hear of further loss and damage at Sea, we should not by any means be surprised to find, as in last month, that some had taken place. Although very little Rain has fallen at the Presidency, where a supply is much required, we may conclude from the coolness of the land wind, there has not been the same scarcity in the adjacent parts of the Country.

On Monday forenoon, *The Honorable* THE GOVERNOR paid a visit of ceremony to *His Highness* THE NABOB, and was received at Chepauk under the customary honors and Salutes from the Palace Battery.

His Highness THE NABOB, returned the visit of *The Honorable* THE GOVERNOR yesterday forenoon. A royal Salute from the Fort announced the arrival, and a like Salute the departure of *His Highness.*

The Ship *Cambridge* arrived at St. Helena from Madras, in the early part of April—having on board the Remains of George Paske Esq. who died at Sea a few days before the Ship reached the Island. The Funeral took place on the 8th, and the *Cambridge* sailed for England on the 12th. The *Commodore Hayes*, *Marquis of Hastings*, *Andromeda* and *Woodford* had also arrived at St. Helena early in April, and had sailed again after a short stay.

The Ship Georgiana, Capt. Babcock, from Bombay the 6th instant, arrived in the Roads on Saturday.

Passengers for Madras.—Lieut. Murray, 4th Dragoons.

For Calcutta.—Mrs. Babcock, Mr. Smith, and Capt. Adley.

The Ceres, Capt. Pridham, from Calcutta the 24th May, last from the Northern Ports arrived on Sunday.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Colonel Podmore and three Children, and Mr. De Vut and two Children.

H. M. Ship Leander, Capt. C. Richardson, C. B. returned to the Roads on Tuesday—during the time the *Leander* was out, the Flag of *His Excellency* the Admiral was shifted to the *Curlew.*

On Tuesday also arrived the Ship *Hoomayoon Shah*, Nacoda Hoossainbeen Ibrahim, from Muscat the 26th of May.

Have sailed since our last report the Ships *Felicitas*, *Juliana* and *Georgiana*, all for Calcutta; Also, the Brig *Two Brothers* for Colombo, the Bark *Dolphin* for Covelong—H. M. Sloop *Curlew*, and Schooner Tender *Cochin*, on a cruize. *Govt. Gaz. June 27.*

English Extracts.

NEW YORK, JAN. 25.

The *National Intelligencer* of Tuesday states, that letters had been received in Washington the day preceding, announcing that a great battle has been fought in the Arkansas country, between the Cherokees and Osages, in which the former were completely victorious, making prisoners of several hundred of their antagonists.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 25,

AWFUL FIRE.—Yesterday morning, about two o'clock, the Orphans' Asylum, in this city, was discovered to be on fire. This neat building, the comfortable residence of near 100 orphan children, was soon reduced to ashes, and the poor litule innocents bereaved of a home; and, alas! 23 of them are missing, supposed to have perished in the flames.

Advices were received on the 22d ult. by a respectable City house. bearing date the 28th of Oct. from Santiago de Chili, which contain a confirmation of the capture of Callao by General San Martin, on the 22d Sept. together with a large supply of provisions, stores, &c. These advices state that about 3000 men, commanded by a Royalist officer, had retired up the country, but that San Martin was in close pursuit of them.

ST. DOMINGO.—The schooner Billow, Capt. Swaine, arrived at Charleston on the 14th Jan. in 14 days from Cape Haytien. Capt. S. states that President Boyer was preparing to attack the Spanish part of the Island, which lately declared its independence.

THE PIRATES.

Accounts have been received at Charleston that Lieut. Kearney, of the Enterprise, has succeeded in capturing another of the pirates who infest the coasts of Cuba; and that he had broken up their rendezvous on Cape Antonio. Most of the crew of the Enterprise were landed in her boats; on perceiving which the pirates fled, leaving behind them a large supply of provisions, &c. which were taken possession of and their houses burnt. The ship Liverpool Packet, from Rio Janeiro, was twice boarded and robbed by pirates, on her passage to Havannah. In one instance the mate was hung up to extort a confession of money being on board, and when, cut down, was supposed to be dead, but he afterwards recovered.

In the early part of last month the following horrid murder was perpetrated at St. Petersburgh:—Mr.——, a wealthy German printer, was on the eve of returning home to the land of his fathers, to enjoy that fortune which he had acquired by honest industry, when he was found murdered in his bed in the morning, several stabs with a knife having been inflicted on the body. In his clenched hands were tufts of diffrent coloured hair, which he had torn from the assassins in his conflict with them. They were disappointed, however, in the booty they had expected to find; an insignificant sum was all they carried off, the great bulk of his fortune being in notes and bills, which had been concealed under a carpet. What renders this tale the more shocking is that the murderers were some of his own workmen.

eye of Providence, however, was upon them, for though they quitted the town, in a travelling carriage, and were driving furiously along the road, the police soon overtook them, and lodged them safely in prison.

AFRICA.

The Caffres.—Intelligence of rather an unpleasant nature, as respects the new British Settlement at Algoa Bay, was received in London on Thursday. It is communicated in letters of the 14 Nov. from the Cape of Good Hope. We are sorry to find that the Caffres have commenced a new war, and that Gaika, the Caffre Chief, with whom a treaty of peace and amity (which it was hoped would be lasting) had been made, has again taken up arms, and is actively employed in raising and equipping a force, which is to be directed agaist the infant colony. The pretence for this proceeding is stated in the same advices to be, that the British have been guilty of a breach of good faith, by entering and settling in the territory of the Caffres, beyond the Great Fish River: Gaika contends that by the treaty, this ground was to remain untouched by the Colonists. Such are all the particulars that are at present known; but as no act of aggression had been attempted by the savages, some hopes were entertained that matters might be accommodated.

Liverpool Advertiser.—Feb. 5th.

SOUTH AMERICA.

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF LIMA, &c.

Account of Cuba.

NUMBER. III.

We come now to a more detailed account of the several provinces, or rather kingdoms, composing the vast continent of South America. Spanish America, more commonly called South America, is divided and distributed into ten governments, or captain-generalships which comprehend the whole of the territory of the southern continent and its dependent islands. The names of these governments, or rather kingdoms, (for each of them is singly as large as an European empire), are Cuba, Caraccas, New Granada, Guatimala, Buenos Ayres, Ghili, Mexico, Peru, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands. We begin with an account of Cuba, the largest island of South America, excepting only St. Domingo.

The figure of the island of Cuba, is that of a bow with its string, arching towards the Florida stream, and spreading across the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico. It is as long as England and Scotland together, but in average breadth does not exceed sixty miles. The soil is rich and fertile in the highest degree, and the face of the country incredibly beautiful. Nature has invested this island with a magnificence and luxuriance exceeding all description. The vegetable kingdom, as it is termed by naturalists, is full of grandeur, beauty, and stateliness. All trees, shrubs, herbs, and flowers, are distinguished, according to their several natures, by growth, perpetual verdure, and brilliant colouring. The Palma Real, or Royal Palm, exceeds in beauty any tree of the European or Asiatic world; & the shrubbery of the woods is further embellished by the thousand plants at their feet, arrayed in all the gaudy livery of the sun. The coast, at first landing, is rather low, but rises immediately from the shore into eminences covered with palm, cocoa, tamarinds, and orange trees. The palm-tree rises to a prodigious height, and is surmounted at its top by a tuft foliage, like a plume of Ostrich feathers. The cocoa is a similar tree, except that it is less lofty. The tamarind is like our elm in appearance, and in the season of its fruiting is covered with small round pods shaped like pears. The orange tree is incredibly beautiful, spreading forth a dark but fresh verdure, from the midst of which appears, in rich abundance, its golden fruit. The two other species of indigenous trees are the papaya and the aloe; the former has large upright leaves like drawn sabres, whilst the foliage of the other resembles shields. Add to this, flowers of the brightest colours, birds of every variety of plumage, and the sun of a southern world, and an Englishman may form some idea of the general face of the country and scenery.

The inhabitants, including the white and black population, exceed six hundred thousand; the whites being about two hundred thousand, and the coloured about four hundred thousand. The whites of Cuba are very different from those of Jamaica and the West India Islands. Jamaica and our own islands generally have few resident proprietors. In Cuba, on the contrary, the Haccendados, or great proprietors, are almost generally natives of the island. Amongst these, there are twenty-nine resident nobility, namely, thirteen marquises, and sixteen counts, some of them descended from the first conquerors.

The wealth of the island is in the hands of the Creoles and European adventurers, who have always been encouraged in this island. The Creoles are universally the same kind of men as those of the West Indies generally, rich, indolent, and without activity or the spirit of adventure. The montero, or yeoman, is a class of people peculiar to the island of Cuba. They are small white farmers who live in the country, and have little intercourse with the towns. The farm of each is usually from three to five hundred acres; their residence a small white house, and thatched with the leaves of the palm-tree. Here they live in patriarchal solitude with their families, raising maize, poultry, pigs, and vegetables; and gathering in their season the various fruits which nature has lavished around them. There is likewise a numerous class of European merchants and artizans living in the city. The slave population affords no peculiar remark; they are about four hundred thousand in number, and are disbuted into classes of domestic and field labours.

The island of Cuba is divided into three provinces, Havannah, Cuba, and Puerto Principe. Each province is subdivided into partidos or hundreds of which Havannah has seventy-six Cuba thirty-five, and Puerto Princepe twelve. The partidos are further divided into parishes every parish has its rector, every hundred its captain, and every district its governor.

The capital town of the island is the city of Havannah, which is situated on the flat coast of a bay. It is a very large town, surrounded by walls, and comprehending many large houses of stone, interspersed with numerous spires and convents. It has an air of solidity and substance, which gives, it a grand appearance; maritime bustle gives it interest, and the noise and gaiety of the streets and the rich and splended equipages, added to the brightness and glitter belonging to tropical scenes, very forcibly strike every traveller. The houses are usually only one story high, with open ground floors, which are occupied as shops and warehouses. The counting-houses of the merchants are on the first story, have usually a large court-yard, with balconies to the first floor all around. House-rent is enormous; eighteen hundred pounds being the annual rent of a house usually let in London at one hundred and twenty pounds. Beyond the walls rents are not so high. The public buildings are large and substantial, and the houses of the gentry spacious and highly ornamented. The churches and convents are immensely rich. The population of the town of Havannah is about sixty thousand, of which more than half are blacks and mulattos.

The price of provisions is high even for the West Indies. The principal market is abundantly supplied with meat, fish, poultry, fruit and vegetables. Meat is 1s. English per lb., and great quantities are consumed. They import all their flour, to the amount of eighty thousand barrels, from the Caraccas, though they have only to cultivate their own soil to possess it in abundance. They delight in shows, dinners, balls &c. The Cuban gentleman rises at five or six in the morning and usually rides on horseback under the morning sun;—at ten o'clock he breakfasts on fish, meat soup, eggs, ham, wine, and coffee. The ladies then ride into the country in a vehicle called a volante, which resembles the carriages in the plates of the old Spanish novels, only that but one horse is allowed this carriage in the streets of Havannah. They return to bathe and to dress about two o'clock, and dine from three to four. Coffee follows instead of wine, and is succeeded by the siesta for about an hour. At six in the evening the volante is again ordered, and the streets and neighbourhood become the most animated scene in the world. The gay liveries of the negro servants add much to the effect. The day is usually finished at the theatre, at which the performance is really good, and the actresses pretty.

The exports of the island of Cuba are very great. They consist of sugar, coffee, cotton tobacco, and wax. Above eleven hundred ships of all nations now enter annually the port of Havannah. Twenty-five millions of dollars is estimated to be the value of the exports of coffee, nearly 500,000 cwt. a quantity exceeding the exports of Jamaica. The exportations from Havannah only in the year 1819, were as follows:—Sugar, 850,000 cwt; coffee, 200,000 cwt.; molasses, 2,000,000 gallons; and rum, 200,000 gallons. The value of the whole may be estimated at 2,500,000 pounds English, and this from the port of Havannah only.

The port next in consequence is Matanzas, of which the exports in the same year were 60,000 cwt. of sugar, and 500,000 gallons of mollasses. The other ports of the island are Cuba, Trinidad Baracoa, and Mariel. The amount of exports from the whole island of Cuba, in sugar, coffee, rum, and molasses amounts to about 3,000,000 pounds English.

In addition to this, the island exports tobacco to the amount of nearly two millions of dollars; hides to the value of eighty thousand dollars, and preserved fruits, cabinet wood, honey, &c.

amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Thus the export of produce may be estimated at four millions of pounds English.

On the other hand, the island imports flour, wine, and dry provisions, to the amount of two millions five hundred thousand dollars; timber, to the value of seven hundred thousand dollars, and manufactured goods to that of six millions of dollars; in all nine millions two hundred thousand dollars, or two millions and seventy thousand pounds English.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, January 6.

MARCH 2D.

STOCK-EXCHANGE, *One o'clock, Wednesday.*

The five per cents have sustained a farther depression, but are recovering a little; the market is also dull in conso's. The holder of Navy at the present price (say 103), who agrees to the minister's offer, will gain at the rate of 7½ per cent, supposing the new funds to be worth £100, This may be thus demonstrated:—

£105 stock in 4 per cents, given for £100 Navy. which is now worth £103, will yiled a clear gain of.	£2	0	0
Portion of dividend now due, which would be lost by selling	0	9	0
Increased interest for four months, by holding Navy beyond what other stock would yield about.	2	0	
	£2	11	0

Or for the four months, at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum.

On Wednesday, in the King's Bench, Thomas Collins, Esq. Sir Nathaniel Conant, and Samuel Mills, Esq. the licensing magistrates for the district of Finisbury, were indicted for corruptly refusing, in the years 1816 and 1817, to license a public house belonging to James Meeke. The motive alleged by the prosecutor to have actuated the magistrates, was a wish to punish him for having ceased to deal with Messrs. Meux, Wigram, and Co. brewers; that stated by the defendants was, that the public house was unnecessary, and its construction not satisfactory. It was, however, proved, that the prosecutor had offered to make any alteration which might be required, and that he was a man of unimpeachable character. Under a full view of the circumstances, the jury therefore found the defendants *guilty*.

HARLEIAN MANUSCRIPTS.

The following is the substance of the historical account of the celebrated Harleian Manuscripts, now in the British Museum, which we abridge from the late Report of the Commissioners on Public Records.

The great repute in which the Harleian Manuscripts hath, for several years past, been confessedly held, not only in England, but throughout Europe, the many useful materials already drawn from its stores, as well by foreigners as our own countrymen, and the rank it justly holds amongst the most celebrated libraries at present subsisting, induced the learned world to express an impatience for a more intimate knowledge of its contents. In order, therefore, to give the requisite satisfaction, and that every student may, with as little inconvenience to himself as possible, be informed what helps this treasury of erudition will furnish him with in promoting his researches, the commissioners publish the catalogue, together with a copious index. The collection of manuscripts was began towards the latter end of the last century, by Robert Harley, esq. of Brampton Bryan, in the county of Hereford, who, on the 11th of Feb. 1700-1, was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons; on the 24th of May, 1711, created Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and five days afterwards promoted to the important situation of Lord High Treasurer of Great Britian. An innate love of science, the exemplary attachment of several of his ancestors to literature, and a strong propensity to search into the transactions of former ages, had determined him, in the early part of his life, to purchase whatever curious manuscripts he could meet with, more especially such as in any wise tend to explain and illustrate the history of his native country. We have no account transmitted to us of any considerable number of valuable books being at any one time introduced into England, except the collections made by order of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester for his library at Oxford, and the curious Greek books brought hither by the prelates and other dignataries of that church after the taking of Constantinople; which Archbisop Warham soon after purchased and presented to New College.

King Henry the VIIIth, soon after the general dissolution of religious houses, founded the royal library for the use of the princes of the blood, placing therein many choice manuscripts, collected by John Leland others out of the spoils of the monasteries. This library was afterwards considerably augmented by his successors' and is now preserved in the British Museum, by order of King George the Second. Towards the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, Sir Thomas Bondley turned his thoughts to the reinstating the public library at Oxford, then in a ruinous condition, and to the adorning it, not only with printed books, but with whatever manuscripts could at that time be procured. To this end he quitted the court, and dedicated the remainder of his life to the searching after and purchasing books aud manuscripts at home, while his agents abroad ransacked almost every part of Europe for the like literary supplies. By these means he had the satisfaction of furnishing that library with 1,294 rare manuscripts, which (by the subsequent liberality of eminent names recited by the Commissioners) were at a future period increased to 6,818 volumes, exclusive of 1 898 deposited in the Ashmolean Museum. The Commissioners then recite the individuals who, soon after the dissolution of the monasteries, evinced a passion for collecting the mannscripts which were then scattered over Enrope. The foreign clergy it would appear were particularly active. The Popes Sixtus Vth and Clement XI. were among the foremost. When the archives of St. Peter's were full, the fathers of St. Basil, the Dominicans of Sancta Maria, Sopra Minerva, & the private palaces of the Italian nobility, became extensive depositaries. The German literati lost the benefit of their labours, for Maximilian the First of Austria pillaged them of their collections, which he swept into the imperial library of Vienna. Queen Christina of Sweden made great havoc among the more northern collections, and carried off to Rome her literary spoils. The French King's library was also admirably supplied by the exertions principally of Cardinal Fleury.

Notwithstanding the safe keeping into which these immense stores of literary wealth had found their way, Mr. Harley steadily pursued his plan, and, in less than ten years, found himself in possession of 2500 curious and rare manuscripts, in different branches of literature, amongst which were those of Sir Simon D'Ewes, the Suffolk Antiquary; Mr. Johnston, author of the Survey of London; Mr. Charles, Lancaster Herald; and John Fox, the Martyrologist. These unexpected and pleasing acquisitions would have alone sufficiently encouraged a person less devoted to the love of antiquity than Mr. Harley to continue the pursuit with vigour; but he met with still further and irresistible inducements. Dr. Geo. Hicks, the great restorer of northern learning, Mr. Anstis, Garter King at Arms, Bishop Nicholson, and several other eminent Antiquaries, not only offered him their very valuable assistance, but presented him with several rare manuscripts. By the efforts of Mr. Harley, his manuscript library was, in the year 1721, increased to to near 6,000 books, 14,000 original charters, and 500 rolls. This great encourager of literature died on the 21st of May, 1724: his son (Edward Lord Harley) sedulously pursued his plan, and at his death, in 1741, the manuscript library consisted of near 8,000 volumes; but many of them being composed of several distinct and independent treatises, the number of books, separately considered, may be reckoned to amount to upwards of 10,000; exclusive of several curious loose papers (since sorted and bound), and above 40,000 original rolls, charters, seals, warrants, &c. for the most part relating to Great Britain and Ireland.

That the principal point which the noble founder of this treasury of learning had in view, was the establishment of a manuscript English historial library, and the rescuing from oblivion aud destruction, such valuable records of our national antiquities as had escaped the diligence of former collectors, is indubitable, although the collection comprises valuable works in every branch of general science and literature. Those relating to the history and antiquity of this kingdom, are minutely detailed by the Commissioners, and are divided into typographical descriptions, civil and ecclesiastical history and antiquities, the registers, chartularies, and other evidence of the estates of ancient nobility; and books of heraldry, ceremonials, and solemnities. These records include valuable copies of our ancient historians and chroniclers (who are named by the Commissioners), together with a finely illuminated copy of John Hardings's Chronicle, much more perfect than the edition published by Grafton, and containing the letter of defiance sent to King Henry the Fourth by the old Earl of Northumberland, Henry Hotspur his son, and the Earl of Worcester his brother. before the battle of Shrewsbury; some diseourses of the said old Earl touching John of Gaunt, a map of Scotland from Carlisle to the water of Tay, ond another from tbence to Sutherland and Caithness. A transcript of John de Trevisa's translation of "Higden's Polychronicon," differing from the account of that work by Bale and Pitts. No less than four ancient copies of the *Polycratica Temporum* of Roger Cestrensis; and from whence R. Higden stole his *Polychronicon*. The famous and very ancient copy of William Malmsbury's elaborate treatise *Degestis Regum Anglorum*, which was formerly preserved with great religious care at Rochester. In the enumeration of articles we also find the lives of Edward the Confessor, a fine copy of the life and miracles of King Harold, written in the twelth century, of Henry the 1st. and 3d, 4th 5th, and 6th. Richard the 1st and 2nd, and Edward the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th; great masses of state papers, and summonses to Parliament in regular series from very ancient times, as also 111 volumes of Journals of the House of Commons, from the 1st year of Edward VI. to the 8th March, 1701. Besides these public papers, there is also a most curious and valuable volume, once belonging to Lord Treasurer Burleigh, being a register of the grants, &c. during the reigns of Edward V. and Richard III., consisting of no less than 2378 articles. There volumes of very interesting original papers and letters, which belonged to John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, as Lord Privy Seal to Queen Anne; giving a better insight into the transactions of those times, and the immence sums issued on account of the forces employed under the Duke of Marlborough, than can easily he met with elsewhere. Several large collections of letters and speeches of our kings, their chief ministers, and other persons of eminence; particularly four volumes of original letters by the royal family of England, from King Harry VIII. to the end of Charles I. Eighteen volumes of original letters of divers considerable persons, relating to public affairs, from the year 1301 to 1716. These volumes contain interesting anecdotes relating to Henry Princes of Wales, Queen Elizabeth, James I.

Charles I. and II., unoticed by the most elaborate writers of the English history; and may be justly deemed inestimable remains of the times to which they relate. Histories of the first planting and propagating Christianity in Britain, its growth and increase under the British and Saxon prelacies. Then follow voluminous details respecting ancient ecclesiastical affairs from their origin here to the dissolution of the monasteries, with the fullest details respecting their estates and benefices, lives of the clergy, and an accurate and valuable register of church property. Transcripts of statutes relating to the laws, polity, and civil government of England, with innumerable treatises upon the institution of the several courts of law, and their forms of procedure, with minutes of extraordinary trials, &c. Original charters of our ancient King—as Edward the elder, Edgar, Hardicenute, and Edward the Confessor. The famous charter of King Edgar, wherein he is styled, "Marium Brit. Dominus," on on which great stress has been laid by several writers in support of England's superiority over the four seas; but which charter Dr. Hicks hath evidently demonstrated to be spurious, and to have been (as many others in the same language likewise were) forged after the Norman Conquest. A most noble and curious book, covered with crimson velvet. and richly adorned with bosses and harps of silver gilt and enamelled; the cover, and all the leaves, indented at the top, containing four original indentures of covenant, illuminated and embellished with historical miniatures, dated the 16th of July, in the nineteenth year of King Henry VII., and made between that King and the Abbot and Convent of St. Peter's Westminster, for certain masses, collects, &c. to be for ever after said in the chapel of the Virgin Mary, then determined to be built at the east end of that church, as a place of reception of the bodies of the King, Queen, and royal family, after their respective deceases; for providing chantry monks there, for founding anniversaries in that and other chapels and churches; for converses and scholars in the university. for maintaining almsmen, for the livelihood amortized to the Abbey of Westminster for those foundations; and for various other purposes. To his indenture-book, five broad seals of King Henry 7th, preserved in silver boxes, parcel gilt, and ornamented within, his badges of the portcullis and rose springs, are appendent by strings of silk and gold and silver thread. Several valuable records within the department of heraldry are likewise in this collection.

The principality of Wales, and the kingdom of Scotland and Ireland, make no inconsiderable figure in the Harleian collection. In regard to Wales there are natural and civil histories of several of its counties, surveys of commotes and extents of land. Statutes touching the Lords Marchers, and orders for the observance of the council in Wales. Transcripts of the Lives of Howel Dhu, revenue accounts, local customs, episcopal affairs, &c. The histories of Welch heroes, and a plentiful supply of pedigrees and genealogies of families, together with three volumes of useful materials extracted by Mr. Hugh Thomas, from a multiude of public records and private testimonies, In order to his compiling a genealogical history of the nobility and gentry of Wales, and the several families descended from them now living in England.

The materials relative to the civil and ecclesiastical history of Scotland, are still more numerous and important. Among them is a remarkable transcript of John Fordon's Scotochronicon,' with the alterations, interpolations, and continuation made by Patrick Russel, monk of Scone, at the request of Sir David Stuart of Rossith, and Barton's verses on the battle of Bannocks-bourne, written in the year 1484, for the use of Wm. Schevez, archbishop of St. Andrew's by his domestic chaplain. Magnus Macculloch, a priest of the diocese of Ross, supposed to be either the famous Black Book of Scone, or the St. Andrew's copy, or perhaps is the original from which both of them were taken. Among the historial records are several which throw a greater light on the history of the unfortunate Mary of Queen Scotst than is reflected upon it by her numerous historians.

The assistances that may be had from this library for illustrating the history and antiquities of Ireland, are likewise valuable. Among them is a very ancient transcript of two remarkable pieces of the old municipal laws of Ireland, with commentaries and glosses thereon. The text of this manuscript is so very ancient as to be coeval with the times the pieces relate to, the one being seemingly part of the "Bretanime, or Judicia Coelestia." with a trial of Euna, brother to Legarius, chief King of Ireland, for the murder of Orane, chariot-driver to St. Patrick, before Dubhtac, the chief Filadha, or King's bard, who, on that solemn occasion, acted as sole Brekon, or Judge, with the sentence passed thereon, in the year 430. Another manuscript is the Great Sanction or Constitution of Nine, made in favour of Christianity in Ireland, anno, 439, by three Kings, three Bishops, and three Sages.—The arrangements for publishing the catologue are very complete.

[*The Observer,—January* 14

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

Lord ROLLE said he had to present a petition from the agriculturists of Devonshire, complaining of the distress under which they laboured, and praying for relief. He felt it his duty to submit it to their lordships' consideration, though not approving of many of the sentiments which it contained. He particularly objected to a rider, which a certain party had affixed to the petition against his will, and which prayed for parliamentary reform—a question which, in his opinion, had nothing to do with the business for which the meeting had been convened.

After a few observations from Lord King and Lord Holland, the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

The Duke of Somerset presented a similar petition from the owners and occupiers of land in the parish of Holbeach, Lincolnshire, and the parts adjacent The petition which he had now to present prayed also for parliamentary reform, a subject wich was often misapplied, and as often misunderstood. He believed it would not be very frequently heard of, if government practised a system of strict economy and retrenchment. instead of wasting the public money with reckless profusion.—Read, and laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY.

Mr. WALLACE moved the re-appointment of the committee of last session, for considering the best mode of maintaining and improving our foreign trade. Its chief purpose was to relax, in a great measure, the severity, of the restrictions on commerce; and to facilitate regulations calculated to make this country the emporium of the world.—(Hear.)—The select committee of last year were then re-appointed.

ILCHESTER GAOL.

Mr. Alderman Wood proposed an humble address to his Majesty, praying him to give directions that there should be laid before parliament the evidence taken on the 19th and 20th days of January last, before Mr. Uphill, coroner, in Ilchester gaol, upon the bodies of James Bryan and E. Honeywood, who died in that prison.

Mr. PEEL was not certain that the papers moved for existed as matters of record. It would be better that the hon. member should delay his motion until that fact could be ascertained.

Mr. Alderman Wood consented to withdraw his motion for the present.

POOR LAWS.

Sir THOMAS LETHBRIDGE wished to know from an hon, and learned gent. (Mr. Scarlett) whether he intended to bring forward any measure connected with the poor laws.

Mr. SCARLETT waited, before he took any course for the event of the proposition as to lending 4,000,000l, among parishes. If that measure were carried into effect, any proceeding as to the poor laws would be hopeless.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. JAMES begged to call the attention of the house to a violation, as it seemed to him, of the privilage of its member. There was a gentleman who had terrified government by attending a reform meeting in 1819, whose letters, from prison, to him (Mr. James). had been broken open; and his (Mr. Jame's) letters to that gentlemen had experienced the advantage of similar treatment; one letter, indeed, had been withheld altogether; and a copy only delivered in its place. Petitions forwarded to be laid before the house had shared the same fate with other communications; and, strange as the decisions of parliament had been, it would hardly sanction so gross a proceeding. As far as he had been able by inquiry to learn, this odious, inquisitorial practice of opening letters had originated in the wish of some Lancashire magistrates to pry into the secrets of the advocates of parliamentary reform inquiry being made into the legality of the course, those magistrates laid a case before counsel, and obtained an opinion that the proceeding was lawful; they then (from having merely desired the gaoler to open certain letters) added a formal regulation to the rules of the prison, that all persons confined for pecular offences should be subject to unqualified inspection of their correspondence. Now that such an, order was contrary to English law, he (Mr. James) had no doubt of convincing the house. The 9th of Anne, commonly called the Post office Act declared that no person should presume to open a letter unless by warrant in writing from a Secretary or Under Secretary of State, or by order of the party to whom the said letter should be deliverable; and in support of that enactment might be quoted the circular of the late Secretary for the Home Department, dated 9th of Nov. 1814, decidedly stating to gaolers that such an act was not warranted by law. The proceeding, he (Mr, James) contended was in direct violation of that clause in the bill of rights which said that the law of the land should not be dispensed with unless by the authority of parliament. He knew that some reliance had been placed upon the act of the 32d George II., but he could find nothing in that act to justify a magistrate in doing that which was contary to law. The hon. member concluded by moving, "That it is the opinion of this house that any person breaking open, detaining, or suppressing any letters or letters addressed to or by any member of this house, is guilty of a direct breach of the privileges of this house."

Lord STANLEY said that, among the regulations drawn up for the better government of Lancaster gaol, and sanctioned by the authorities he had mentioned, was this one:—"That the keeper of the gaol do examine all letters written by, or addressed to prisoners confined on the crown side, and not suffer any improper matter to be thus conveyed to or from the prisoner." The whole of the regulations, of which this was one, were sanctioned by Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Justice Park.

Mr. PEEL observed that the hon. members had referred to the 32d Geo. II., but he carefully left out of his view altogether the act 31st Geo. III.—To that act he begged to refer the hon. member, and to call the attention of the house. By that it was enacted, that fit and proper regulations should be drawn up for the

better government " of gaols, and other places of confinement, in England and Wales;" and it added that, those regulations should be drawn up by the same authorities as those mentioned in the 32d Geo. II.; and who were those authorities? The magistrates of the counties. It further added, that the regulations to which they might come should have force, when sanctioned by the judges of assize, who were authorities? to revise them. This was done in case of Lancaster gaol.—the magistrates drew up and agreed to certain regulations for the better government of the county goal; These were submitted to the judges by whom they were examined, and with some alterations sanctioned and approved. Would it, after this, be said, that they were illegal? Mr. Peel concluded his speech by moving the " previous question.

Mr. H. G. Bennet said, that from the speech of the right hon. gentleman the honse were to infer, that not had the magistrates the power of carrying the law as stood into effect, but to make new laws of equal force— to alter the terms of a man's imprisonment from a shorter to a longer date, and to put him into solitary confinement.—(Hear.) Now he (Mr. Bennet) would take leave to say, and it was, he was, aware a bold assertion to controvert what rested upon such law authorities and judges of the land, but he would say, that magistrates had no such power. They had the power of making rules for the discipline of prisons, for regulating the time of their working, their going to rest, and getting their victuals, and so on; but they never had the power of changing the sentence of a prisoner from one to five years' confinement, or to keept him for the whole terms of his imprisonment in solitary confinement; and yet to this length would the speech of the right honourable gentleman tend.

The Attorney-General said, that though he was fully prepared to admit that neither the magistrates nor the goaler had a right to increase the punishment of any individual beyond the degree mentioned in the sentence of the court, still he was also prepared to argue that they had a right to make such regulations as they thought proper for the internal government of the prison, liable, however, to the subsequent confirmation or rejection of the judges of the assize. As to a breach of privilege, he was quite confident that none had been committed.

Sir R. Wilson was glad to hear the Attorney-General confess that magistrates and gaolers had not a right to aggravate the punishment of the prisoners placed under their control. He would, however, ask the honourable and learned gentleman whether it was not an aggravation of punishment, to intercept a man's correspondence with his private friends? In the first year of William and Mary, it was resolved by the house of Commons, that the breaking open a letter sent by, or directed to, one of its members, was a gross infringement of the privileges of Parliament.

Mr. Brougham said that the communication between members of Parliament and the country at large ought to be free and their doors should be thrown wide open for the admission of every species of complaint—that all persons aggrieved should have free access to them, which they would not have, if their correspondence were violated by the agents of the Post-office, or of the Government, or by any public servants of whatever denomination. (Hear, hear.) He cared not who they were; no public functionary had a right to interfere for the purpose of stopping, or interrupting in any way, the necessary and salutary communication between an individual, any where, and a member of Parliament. It was said that great abuses might be committed by individuals, if their letters were, under particular circumstances, to be deemed sacred, and that prisoners might concert plans of escape without detection. To this he would reply, by merely stating, that the abuse of any privilege was no argument against its existence For instance, members had one very important privilege, under which actual abuses were frequently committed, beyond all comparison greater than could be fancied by such stratagems as had been alluded to here: he alluded to their privilege of freedom from arrest. It was notorious the grossest abuse of that privilege had been committed: he knew the case of an individual in the last Parliament, who had, by the protection under which he had sheltered himself, reduced several of his creditors to beggary, who, having property large enough to pay his debts, but not wishing to discharge them, had made over to a near relation the whole of that property. so as to cover it from judgments and executions; who then became a member of Parliament, and thereby secured his person from arrest: protected in one way by his fraudulent conveyance, and in the other by his privilege, he by this means drove some of those creditors into that prison where he ought himself to have been immured, were it not for the protection which he had abused as a member of that house. Could there be any greater abuse of privilege than that; and who ever dreamed in consequence of its notoriety to abrogate the privilege which had been so flagrantly abused?—(Hear.)

The Marquis of Londonderry said that according to the doctrine of the hon. gentleman, it would be the duty of every gaoler in the kingdom to allow any letter coming from a member of Parliament to get into the hands of any prisoner for whom it might be directed. But he should be glad to know where and how this principle was to be stopped?—What guarantee was there that such letters, whatever their superscriptions, might be really letters from members? Gaolers, it was evident, did not know the handwriting of every member of Parliament, but the post-office establishment did. He perfectly agreed with those hon. gentlemen who had said that members of Parliament were at all times the proper channels for the transmission of complaints and grievances which individuals desired to bring under the notice of the legislature.—Accordingly, in these cases, every thing proper to be done, might be done in the form of a petition, which could receive no prejudice from the fact of its transmission being ascertained in the usual manner by those who were authorized to adopt such regulations as the regulations of the prison in question.

Mr. Denham said, the present was not a question of law; it was most clearly a question of privilege. The noble marquis had intimated his opinion, that if the grievance complained of was a *bond fide* grievance, the correspondence connected with it ought not to have been a secret correspondence. On the contrary, he (Mr. Denham) meaut to contend, that the correspondence must be secret, if the grievance was really of a true description. Here he would beg to call the attention of the house to that horrible bastile, which had been so often made the subject of observation in that house—Ilchester gaol. It did singularly enough happen, that whenever any particular complaints had been brought before the house connected with the conduct of the gaoler, and of his administration of the regulations of the visiting magistrates, the answer always was, that he had acted according to law, that the regulations had been signed and sanctioned by two judges, and that the gaoler was himself the most humane man in the world.—(Laughter.) On the contrary it now appeared by the evidence which had been exmined on the subject, that never was law more universally infringed—never were regulations more utterly despised—never was conduct more disgracefnlly manifested—than by that very individual who had so completely exposed himself to the displeasure and indignation of that house, which he had so frequently deceived. What would be the answer to be given to any unfortunate prisoners (upon the doctrine laid down by the noble lord) who should complain of cruelty and injustice exercised towards him? Would it not be thus—" You may make complaints; you may draw up a petition to parliament; but it must first be submitted to the gaoler; to the very party complained of. The very paper which may contain an account of his misconduct and excesses he may throw into the fire, and so destroy the only record of his misdoings." (Hear, hear.) Now, in this case, what possible chance would the unfortunate prisoner have,—debarred from all communication with others in regard of his sufferengs, except through a medium thus palpably interested—what chance would he have of making his complaint known to the world? (Hear.) This was in fact the noble lord's own showing of his own case; he (Mr. Denham) arrived at it by no inference, no argment of his own. He put the case, in effect, as the noble lord had himself stated it. He was much obliged to his honourable friend (Mr. James) for bringing the question forward, especially as the government of the country were arrayed against it. Privilege was the first thing in the world when it happened to run easily with the views and plans of that government; and never more so than when it operated to send to prison their political opponents. (Hear, hear, from both sides of the house.)

Mr. James replied, and the house then divided. The numbers were—

For the motion	60
Against it	167
Majority.	107

The Chancellor of the Exchequer laid before the house the details of his plan for reducing the interest of the five per cent stock (the particulars of which we have elsewere stated). This led to a discussion of some length; in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Williams, Mr. Richardo, and several other members, participated, but nothing of particular importance occurred.

WINE.

Dr. Kitchener, in his recent publication, The Art of Invigorating Health,' gives a chapter on the use and abuse of this exhilarating liquor, from which the following is an extract:

Wine especially port is generally twice spoiled—before it is considered fit to be drank!!!

The *wine maker* spoils it first, overloading it with *brandy*, to make it keep. The *wine drinker* keeps it till time has not only dissipated the superabundant spirit,—but even until the acetous fermentation begins to be evident —this, it is the taste now to call *flavour*," and wine is not liked, till it has lost so much of its exhilarating power, that you may drink a pint of it, before receiving that degree of excitement, which the wine-drinker requires to make him happy. We mean a legal pint, containing 16 ounces.

The measure of a bottle of wine ought to be as definite as that of a pot of porter; is it no astonishing that the Legislature have not ordered *a standard and stamped quart*, for the wine-merchant—as they have a pot for the publican? This would be equally as desirable to the respectable wine merchant, as to the public. It would protect the former against the injurious competition of those, who at present, by vending wine in bottles of inferior dimension, impose on the unwary purchaser, under pretence of selling wine lower than the market price.

That wine is much best when fresh opened, is a fact it is needless to observe,—half a pint of wine (*i. e.* 8 ounces, *i. e.* 4 ordinary wine glasses) is as much as most people (who have not spoiled their stomachs by intemperance) require.

The rage for superannuated wine is one of the most *ridiculous vulgar errors of modern epicurism*,—" the bee's wing," thick " crust on the bottle," " loss of strength," &c. which wine fanciers consider the beauty of their tawny favourite, " fine old port,"—are forbidding manifestations of decomposition, and the departure of some of the best qualities of the wine.

Ordinary port is a very uncleansed, fretful wine, and experienced judges have assured us, that *the best port* is rather impoverished than improved, by being kept in bottle longer than two years, *i. e.* supposing it to have been previously from two to four years in the cask in this country,—observing, that all that the outrageous advocates for " *vin passé*"—really know about it is, that sherry *is yellow*, and port *is black*—and that if they drink enough of either of them, it will make them drunk.

White wines, especially *Sherry and Madeira* being more perfectly fermented, and throughly fined before they are bottled—if kept in a cellar of uniform temperature, are not so rapidly deteriorated by age.

The vulgar objection to *new wine*—(by which we mean wine that has been maturing in wood two years in Portugal—two in England and in bottle more than twelve months,) is, that its exhilarating qualities are too abundant, and intoxicate in too small a dose.—Those " *bons vivants*," to whom " the bottle's the sun of the table," and who are not in the habit of crying to go home to bed while they can see it shining, require wines weaker than those which are usually imported from Spain and Portugal; however, port and sherry may be easily reduced to the standard desired by the long sitter,—"*paululum aceti acetoci*,'' will give the acid gout,—" *aqua pura*" will subdue their spirit " *ad libitum*," and produce an imitation of the flavour acquired by age, *extempore* —and you can thus very easily make fine fruity nutritious new wine, as light, and as poor as you please—and fit it exactly to your customer's palate, whether " *Massa drinky for drinky, or drinky for drunky Massa.*"

Of all our senses, *the taste*, especially for liquids, is the most sophisticated slave of habit —" *De gustibus non est disputandum.*"

" The Russ loves brandy, Dutchmen beer,
The Indian, rum most mighty,
The Welchman sweet metheglin quaffs,
The Irish, aqua vitæ:
The French extol the Orleans grape,
The Spaniards tipple sherry;—
The English none of these escape,
For they with all make merry"—*Old Ballad*

The astringent matter, and alcohol—which render Port Wine the prop of an Englishman's heart—are intolerable to the palate of an Italian, or a Frenchman. But a stomach which has been accustomed to be wound up by the double stimulus of astringents, and alcohol also, will not be content with the latter only, especially if that be in less quantity, as it is in the Italian and French Wines, which, therefore, for the generality of Englishmen, are insufficiently excitant.

He who has been in the habit of drinking porter at dinner, and port after, will feel uncomfortable with home-brewed ale and claret.

Some people have a notion that if they go to the Docks, they can purchase a pipe of Wine for twenty pounds less than they must pay to regular wine merchant, and moreover, have it neat as imported; as if all Wines of the same name, were of the same quality.

Port *varies at Oporto in quality and price as much as* porter *does in London*: it is needless to say how difficult it is to obtain the best beer at any price; it is quite as difficult to obtain the best Port Wine at Oporto, where the very superior Wine is all bought up at a proportionably high price by the agents for the London wine-merchants.

Brandies and Wines *vary in quality quite as much as they do in price*: not less than twenty pounds per pipe in the country where they are made.

The only way to obtain genuine wholesome liquor, is to apply to a respectable wine-merchant, and beg of him to send you the best Wine at the regular market-price. If you are particular about the quality of what you buy, the less you ask about the price or the measure of it the better, if you are not, bargain as hard as you please.

Those who drink Wine, &c. for the purpose it was given, as a cordial, to cheer the circulation, when it faulters from fatigue, age, or profuse evacuations of any kind, " for the stomach's sake," as St. Paul recommends it, and for " our often infirmities," as a medicine —will understand, that of all the ways of saving, to run any risk of buying inferior Wine, is the most ridiculously unwise economy.

To *Ice Wine* is another very unprofitable and inconvenient custom, and not only deteriorates its flavour, but by rendering it dull in the mouth, people are induced to drink too much, as they are deprived of the advantage of knowing when they have got enough; for as soon as the Wine becomes warm in their stomachs, the dose they have taken merely to exhilarate them, makes them drunk.

The true economy of drinking is, to excite as much exhilaration as may be, with as little Wine.

We deprecated the custom of *sitting for hours after dinner and keeping the stomach in an incessant state of irritation by sipping Wine—nothing can be more prejudicial to digestion*—It is much better to mix food and drink, and to take them by alternate mouthfuls.

Now-a-days, *babies* are brought to table after dinner, by children of larger growth, to drink wine; which has as bad an effect on their tender susceptible stomachs, as the like quantity of alcohol would produce upon an adult.

Wine has been called " the milk of old age," so " milk is the Wine of youth." As Dr. Johnson observed, it is much easier to be abstinent then to be temperate; and no man should habitually take Wine as food till he is past 30 years of age at least; happy is he who preserves this best of cordials in reserve, and only takes it to support his mind and heart when distressed by anxiety and fatigue. That which may be a needful stimulus at 40 or 50, will inflame the passion into madness at 20 or 30, and at an earlier period is absolute poison.

Among other *innumerable advantages which the water drinker enjoys*, remember he saves at least fifty guineas per annum, which the beer and wine drinker wastes, as much to the detriment of his health, as the diminution of his finances; moreover, nothing deteriorates the sense of taste so soon as strong liquors; the water drinker, enjoys on exquisite sensibility of palate, and relish for plain food, that a wine drinker has no idea of.

Some people make it a rule to drink a certain number of glasses of Wine during and after dinner, whether they are dry or languid or not—this is as ridiculous as it would be to eat a certain number of mutton chops whether you are hungry or not. The effect produced by wine is seldom the same, even in the same person, and depends upon the state of the animal spirits at the time, whether the stomach be full or empty, &c.

The more simply life is supported, and the less stimulus we use, the better: and happy are the young and healthy who are wise enough to be convinced that Water is the best drink, and Salt the best sauce. But in invalids, past the meredian of life, we believe as much mischief is going on when our pulse hobbles along as if the heart was too tired to carry on the circulation, as can possibly be done to the constitution by taking such a portion of wine as will remove the collapse, and excite the mainspring of life to vibrate with healthful vigour.

Sup. to the India Gazt. June 17.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR
OF
LIEUT. COL. CHAS. BARTON BURR C.B.

Conclued from our last, p. 474.)

This force being broken up in May, the corps was immediately after directed to form a part of the field force, then ordered to be assembled in Kattywar, under the command of Col. East, C. B.; and continued to serve with it during the whole of that service and the succeeding campaign in Cutch, in which Lieut.-Col. Burr commanded the attack against the important city and fortress of Anjar, which terminated in its reduction, its Chief deeming it most prudent to surrender unconditionally, at the moment when arrangements for the immediate storm were preparing; a powerful battery of five 18-pounders, which had been erected during the preceding night, having effected a practicable breach, and destroyed the principal defences during the course of the day.

From Anjar the force proceeded to Booj, when negociations being succeeded by a peace, its efforts were ultimately directed to the subjugation of the insubordinate districts of Cutch, and the reduction of the remaining fastnesses occupied by the pirates of Oakamandal in that segregated peninsula. A most violent and severe fit of sickness obliged Lieut.-Col. Burr, however, in the midst of these ulterior operations, to quit his troops, with very faint hopes of a recovery; nor was it till fourteen months after that he was able to rejoin his corps, on its proceeding to the Deccan, in April 1817. Immediately after this, some unpleasant discussion occurring between our own and the Peishwa's Government, the brigade at Poonah was reinforced by a division of our field army, which surrounding Poonah, led to the renovation of our treaties with the late Peishwa, on terms that were expected to have been laborious a permanent pacification [illegible] ust This idea, indeed, was [illegible] ress.

ed on the mind of our Government, that the cautionary fortresses which had been placed in our hands by the Peishwa's Government were faithfully restored, and a degree of confidence evinced towards that Prince, which ill-accorded with his sentiments and conduct towards us. His real sentiments became shortly after strikingly obvious; his Highness having assembled an army of thirty thousand chosen troops of the empire at Poona, while our brigade at that station scarcely paraded two thousand men; one battalion having been some time before withdrawn to complete the arrangements which were then in progress for the formation of the army of the Deccan, under the personal command of Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Hislop, for the extirpation of the Pindarree hordes. To cooperate with us in so desirable an object, the Peishwa had been requested to furnish a body of ten thousand horse to join Col. Smith's force, consisting of the remainder of his Highness's Subsidiary, then advanced some marches beyond the Godavery.

It was at this interesting juncture that (the officer who commanded the Poonah Brigade being appointed to the staff of the Presidency of Bombay), the command of this interesting division of the British force in India devolved on Lieut.-Col. Burr, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty; for though he had for some time past been sufficiently recovered to mount his horse, and undergo all ordinary exertion, it seemed likely that far more than ordinary efforts, both of body and mind, would be immediately required. The brigade under his command occupied a position so completely identified with the capital (Poona), that the magazine, in which were concentrated all our resources and means of defence, was not one hundred yards from the suburbs of the city; within which, and in the adjacent camps, his Highness's army occupied the most favourable and proximate quarters,, seating themselves within a few yards of our depôt of stores, which had been unfortunately placed at one extremity of the camp; while the treasury, in which there were several lacs of rupees, occupied the opposite flank of our straggling cantonment. The din and clamour of their troops and naggaras throughout the night, with the momentary expectation of their sallying from their positions, which in a manner embraced the whole extent of that we occupied, and the general report existing at the time of our native troops having been tampered with and seduced from their allegiance by the Peishwa, rendered our situation at that moment extremely critical and precarious; particularly the very site of our cantonments was unfortunately contiguous to the plan- closures of the suburbs, as cover to the enemy's in- the verge of the canton- ment. Under these circumstances, it became necessary to abandon our situation, and take up new ground at Kirkee, about three miles to the north, it being evident that we could no longer with common prudence or foresight continue in the former, menaced with an attack both day and night. The Peishwa seemed now to have thought it his turn to assume a dissatisfied tone; and his troops animated by the politics of the day, and gaining confidence from their numbers, evinced a most hostile disposition. As soon, therefore, as we were joined by the Bombay European regiment, whom the lurid aspect of affairs had occasioned being ordered from the Presidency, we bid adieu, on the 2d of Nov 1817, to the cantonments we had long and honourably maintained, and took up our ground on an acclivity, affording us as favourable a position as circumstances would permit. The 3d and 4th were occupied in removing every thing that had not been previously brought away, not omitting the flagstaff at head-quarters which was dug up upon the occasion, lest a trobyp of that nature, falling into the hands of the Peishwa's troops, should be regarded as an auspicious omen.

Though his Highness had permitted this movement, and the removal of the whole of the stores and provisions without any molestation, (it had been necessary however to have a strong detachment on the old ground till every thing was brought away) there could be little doubt that the die was cast, and that a few days if not hours would present the denouement of his policy. Our Resident, however, determined to postpone to the last moment the adoption of any measures that might be construed into fear or concession, and continued at his post, till the afternoon of the 5th Nov., when the Residency was nearly surrounded by the Peishwa's troops moving out to commence hostilities: this left him no other course to pursue than an immediate abandonment of the Residency, and every thing it contained, and to retreat forthwith to camp. Meantime the movements of the enemy had rendered it necessary to fall in the brigade, which, in consequence of a communication from the Resident, placing Lieut.-Col. Burr at liberty to act hostilely, was immediately put in motion, with the view in the first instance of securing his retreat from the Sangaum, which having been anticipated, induced the Colonel to occupy an intermediate post to cover our position, and the brigade of his Highness's regular infantry at Dapooree. By this movement he afforded the latter an opportunity, which they fortunately embraced of joining us, taking up their position in line with three field pieces as the action began; which was commenced by his Highness's army opening a cannonade on our line which, on being assured of the co-operation of the Peishwa's brigade, Col. Burr had put in motion with a view of attaking their position.

As the details of this glorious and memorable engagement are to be found in the official report of that important day, which, to say the least of it, gave a tone to the events and politics of the war, it will not be necessary to recapitulate them here; suffice it to observe, that on Capt. Burr's victorious return to camp, he delivered over the command of the brigade to Lieut.-Col. Osborne, who had reached the post at Kirkee during the action, and had been appointed to one of the corps then under the command of Lieut.-Col. Burr.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the events which intervened till the arrival and junction of Brigadier-General Smith's army, as they are devoid of general interest; nor is it requisite to recapitulate those which followed, on the junction of the head-quarters of the force, which soon after marched from Poona in pursuit of his Highness's army, leaving Lieut.-Col. Burr again in command of the brigade and position occupied at the enemy's capital; neither is it desirable to detail the very unpleasant discussions which occurred between Lieut.-Col. Burr and his Commander, and which occasioned his resignation of that honourable command.

On his arrival at the Presidency in March 1818, he was appointed to the divisional command of the southern district of Guzerat, which he had the honour of holding till January 1819, when his Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Evan Nepean, the late Governor of Bombay, having in contemplation the military organization of the conquered districts in the Concan, removed him to the southward, as a preliminary measure to nominating him to a more extensive command. An opportunity, however, intermediately offered of placing him on the Staff at the Presidency, and he had thus the satisfaction of succeeding to a situation in Bombay, which he retained until his death.

In concluding this brief memoir, it may suffice to observe that no particular opportunities offered of rendering himself professionally useful after his quitting the Deccan. He endeavoured, however, to establish his claims to the further acknowledgment of his superiors, by various interesting political communications and memoires, which an extensive local information enabled him to submit to the consideration of the Local and Supreme Governments; and he had the honour of receiving their thanks for the zeal and public spirit he manifested on these occasions.

His death was thus announced in the Bombay Gazette of May 20, 1821: "Died, Lieut. Col. Charles Barton Burr, C. B., Agent for Clothing of the Army, aged about 49; much lamented by his numerous friends and acquaintance."

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Original Poetry.

LINES
TO THE
MOON-FLOWER

Beauty be with thee! fair gladsome flower
Thou child of the moon and the silent hour,
Expanding thy charms for night winds to kiss,
And wandering Peri seeking for bliss:
Oh it is sweet in an hour like to this,
For the fancy to wing in fairy bliss,
And roam from the rose to each wild flow'r fair
To hang oer each beauty lingering there.

2nd.

But flow'r of the night, I'll linger with thee
Fairest emblem of love and chastity;
For though but an emblem tis sweet to dwell
On that which the heart must still love so well:—
Do'st thou now gaze on thy mother on high?
Or catching the moon beam that's flitting by?
Thy bosom it heaves! no zephyr is near,
Or are the fond dew-drops kissing it there?

3rd.

Chaste! chaste is the kiss'twixt the pearly dew,
And a thing so lovely, so fair as you,
Sweet as the breath from the cinnamon groves
When wantoning zephyr wandering roves:—
So chaste is the kiss which young-love bestows,
Sweeter, and dearer, and holier too!
Oer hearts which love it bewitchingly throws
A charm more rich, nor so fleeting as dew.

4th.

Beauty be with thee! fair gladsome flower!
My soul it delights in this lonely hour,
To watch how each dew-drop hangs on thy breast
And mem'ry to fly, to what she loves best;
To dwell on those days! when like thee carest
So lovely a flow'r did hang on my breast,
When lips that were rosy gave kisses so sweet
As never from Peri's thy bosom did greet.

S. . . . . h. TOM-TACKET.

EPITAPH.

On Mr. Boyle Godfrey, Chemist, made by himself, when dying.

Here lies to digest, macerate, and amalgamate with clay, in Balneo Arenæ,
Stratum super Stratum,
The Residuum, Terra damnata, and Caput mortuum of

BOYLE GODFREY,
Chemist et Medicinæ Doctor.
A Man, who in his earthly Laboratory
Pursued various processes to obtain Arcanum Vitæ,
Or the secret to live;
also Aurum Vitæ,
Or the art of getting, rather than that of making, Gold.
But, Alchemist like,
All his Labour and Projection,
Like Mercury in the fire, evaporated in Fume,
When it dissolved in its first principle.
He departed as poor as the last drops of an Alembic:
For riches are not always bestowed on the Adepts of this world.
Though fond of News,
He carefully avoided the Fermentation, Effervescence,
And Decripitation of this life;
But the radical moisture being exhausted,
The Elixir Vitæ spent
And exsiccated to a Cuticle;
He could no longer be suspended in his Vehicle,
But, precipitated gradatim,
per Campanam,
To his original dust.
May that light, brighter than the
Bolognian Phosphorus,
Preserve him from the Athanor, Empyreuma, and
Reverbatory Furnace of the other world;
Depurate him from the Fæces and Scoriæ of this;
Highly rectify and volatize his Ætherial Spirit;
Bring it over the helm and retort of this Globe;
And place it in a proper recipient or crystalline orb,
Among the elect of the flowers of Benjamin:
Never to be saturated
Till the general Resuscitation, Deflagration,
Calcination, and Sublimation of all Things.

Varieties.

ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.

(From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.)

During the period of President Washington' administration, a man, the friend and the companion of that hero, we believe, throughout the whole course of our revolutionary war, applied for a lucrative and for a very responsible office. The man was at all times welcome to Washington's table—he had been to a certain degree necessary to the domestic repose of a man who had for seven years fought the battles of his country, and who had now undertaken the task of wielding her political destinies. At all times, and at all places, Washington regarded his revolutionary associate with an eye of evident partiality & kindness. He was jocular he was jovial, & he was a pleasant & unobtrusive companion. Being somewhat straightened in his circumstances, he applied to his old friend and benefactor for an appointment to a lucrative office in his gift. He had no doubt of his success, and his friends cheered him on the prospect of his arrival to competency and ease The opponent of this gentleman was known to be decidedly hostile to the politics of Washington; he had even made himself conspicuous amongst the ranks of opposition to the cardinal policy of our revolutionary hero. He had, however, the temerity to stand as a candidate for the office to which the friend and the favourite of Washington aspired. He had nothing to urge in favour of his pretensions, but strong integrity, promptitude, and fidelity in business, and every quality which, if called into exercise, would render service to the state. Every one considered the application of this man hopeless; no glittering testimonial of merit had he to present to the eye of Washington; he was known to be the political enemy of that man; he was opposed by a favourite of the General's, and yet, with such fearful odds, he dared to stand the candidate. What was the sequel of all this? The enemy of Washington was appointed to the office, and his table companion was left destitute and dejected. A mutual friend interested himself on this subject, and ventured to speak to the President, and even to remonstrate on the injustice of his appointment. Let the words of Washington be noted. "My friend I receive with a cordial welcome—he is welcome to my house and welcome to my heart, but, with all his good qualities, he is not a man of business. His opponent is, with all his politics so hostile to me, a man of business; my private feelings have nothing to do in this case. I am not George Washington, but President of the United States; as George Washington, I would do this man any kindness in my power, but as President of the United States I can do nothing."

A RETENTIVE MEMORY.

The late Thomas Fuller, so celebrated for his great memory, had once occasion to attend on a committee of sequestration sitting at Waltham in Essex. He got into conversation with them, and was much commended for his powers of memory, "'Tis true, gentlemen," observed Mr. Fuller, "that fame has given me the report of being a memorist: and if you please, I will give you a specimen of it." The gentlemen gladly accepted the proposal, and laying aside their business, requested Mr. F. to begin "Gentlemen," said he, "you want a specimen of my memory, and you shall have a good one. Your worships have thought fit to sequestrate a poor but honest parson, who is my neighbour, and commit him to prison. The unfortunate man has a large family of children; and as his circumstances are but indifferent, if you will have the goodness to release him out of prison, I pledge myself never to forget the kindness while I live." It is said that the jest had such an influence on the Committee, that they immediately restored the poor clergyman.

BURNS'S LASSIE.

The young lady who was the subject of Burns's "Lassie wi' the lint white locks," and to whom he says, in a letter to Mr. Thompson, we are indebted for some of his best songs, was a Miss J——e L——r. She was then young and beautiful, and possessed all that gaiety and vivacity which commonly accompany such charms. Although she had many wooers, yet none were fortunate enough to win her affections, or awaken a kindred passion within her bosom. At length a military officer paid his addresses to the lovely "Chloris," and was "a thriving wooer." With him she eloped, and was married. A female relative of Burns, who resided with him at Ellisland, had frequent opportunities of seeing Miss L. at Burns's house. That person now resides in Mauchline, and was lately much surprised to discover in the person of an old woman, whom she invited to a night's lodging, the identical "Lassie wi' the lint white locks."

A GENUINE IRISH BULL.

The porter of a Dublin grocer was brought by his master before a Magistrate, on a charge of stealing *chocolate*, which he could not deny. Upon being asked to whom he sold it, the pride of Patrick was greatly wounded "To whom did I sell it," says Pat; "why does he think I took it to *sell*?" "Then Sir," said the Magistrate, "what did you *do* with it?" "Do wid it! since you must know," "said he," we made *tea* of it."

A wealthy person asked the philosopher Sadi, in derision, how it happened that men of wit were so frequently seen at the doors of the rich, and that the rich were never seen at the doors of men of wit? "It is," replied Sadi, "because men of wit know the value of riches; but rich men do not know the value of wit."

THE STUDIOUS PRELATE.

A countryman had often called at a certain bishop's, and was always told, that his lordship was at his studies, and could not be disturbed, 'I wish,' replied he at last, 'the king would never make folks bishops, who have not finished their studies.'

Dr. Johnson disputing with Dr. Rose, of Chiswick, respecting Scotch and English writers the sturdy anti-Caledonian was asked what he thought of David Hume?—"Hume, Sir: a deistical scribbling fellow."—"Well, be it so: but what say you to Lord Bute?"—"I did not know that he ever wrote any thing."—"No! I think he has written one line surpassing anything of Milton or Shakspeare."—"Pray what was that, Sir?—It was when he wrote an order for your pension, Sir?"—The Doctor, somewhat confounded, replied—"Why, that was a very fine line, to be sure, Sir."

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